

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE No. 2439.

## FARMERS MEET AT WAHIAWA

### A Good Institute Session at the Colony.

A very successful meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday evening last, at the Wahiawa Colony, Oahu. This meeting closes the year's work of the society, it being the last of a series of similar meetings held tri-monthly during the past year. The object of the institute work was well carried out; that is, a meeting of the scientist and the practical farmer in order that mutual relations may be established, and each gain the point of view of the other.

Since its organization the society has had a steady growth. Several new names were added to the list of active members. A large delegation from Honolulu attended the meeting, and the interest shown indicates that the future success of the institute is assured.

In the absence of Jared G. Smith, who is at the head of this effort to help the farmers, the vice president presided at the meeting. During the usual business session Mr. Krauss extended, through the courtesy of Principal Dyke of the Kamehameha Schools, an invitation to hold the next institute at that place. The invitation was cordially accepted by the members. Mr. Sedgwick then preceded the regular program of the evening with the following remarks:

**MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.**  
"Societies for the promotion of agriculture have been in existence in Hawaii for the past half century. A movement was made in 1898 to organize a society on the plan of the Farmers' Institute, but it failed. In each year following similar efforts were made with like results. The year 1902 however marks the establishment of a permanent Farmers' Institute in Hawaii, its first year of existence, of which this is the closing meeting, the beginning of a life in which we of this generation can hope to be only a small factor in its growth. Neither petty differences, financial reverses nor political difficulties can destroy the influence this society may have and may exert not only over Hawaii but the tropical world at large. Whatever influences Hawaii agriculturally, will influence Porto Rico and the Philippines, and whatever influences the tropical possessions of other countries will influence those of the United States. The tropical possessions of some of the other countries may have the start of us owing to their early association with the mother country, but our growth will be the more rapid because of the valuable literature they give us recording their experiences, and because tropical agriculture no longer holds second place. Mr. O. P. Austin of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, has the following to say concerning the growing importance of tropical agriculture as abstracted from the 'Planters' Monthly':

"This is especially the case in the United States, which now imports over 1,000,000 of tropical products every year. The total value of all tropical imports was in 1870, \$144,000,000; 1875, \$207,000,000; 1880, \$245,000,000; 1890, \$333,000,000; 1895, \$325,000,000; 1901, \$405,000,000. In the light of these figures it is not possible we have builded better than we now in our recent unsought tropical acquisitions? The products of Hawaii have increased over twenty fold since the reciprocity treaty of 1875, and exports to the United States twenty-five times. Porto Rico shows over three times the average before the new relationship. Our exports to Hawaii have multiplied twenty times, and to Porto Rico five times. In 1901 the Philippines supplied over twice the total of 1899; their nearest neighbors, the Dutch Indies, supply us with more sugar than any other country save Cuba. With the Philippines twenty times as large asawaii and fifty times as populous, their possibilities are worthy of consideration.—American Cultivator.

"What influence can be nobler than that which radiates from a man of strong personality, interested in all things good and progressive, cherishing the old yet open to the new, generous criticism, charitable toward the imitative, patient with the enthusiastic, and recognizing that something may be learned from even the humblest. Such an influence should radiate from this society. It should maintain not only an interest in things purely agricultural, but in things akin. Let us glance for a moment at some of them: Nature study in our schools. What have we suggest about this? The world's markets. Would it not be well for us to be better informed as to the exports and imports of other countries? Take for example the single item of bananas, we fully realize the amount of production and consumption of this fruit in the United States imported in 1901, 550,184. They were imported from the British West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, etc. The British West

Indies shipping the greatest quantity, \$2,510,251. Hawaii ships from \$35,000 to \$50,000 worth annually.

"Tropical Fruits.—Can we not improve the quality of our fruits, and establish varieties. For example—in our markets a papaya is known generally only as a papaya, with no particular variety, while the apple is sold in the home markets by its distinguishing name, as the Baldwin, Ben Davis, the Bellflower, etc.

"Agricultural Leaflet.—Would it not be helpful to have one issued at intervals containing island agricultural news of interest, a medium through which there could be an interchange of ideas and experiences. In this connection and it is through such papers as will be read that some of the coveted knowledge may be gleaned."

J. F. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, and Mr. F. G. Krauss, of Kamehameha Schools, were the principal speakers of the evening. These gentlemen are experts along the line their subjects indicated, and the long discussions which followed the reading of their papers showed thoroughly their importance to Hawaiian agriculture.

Mr. Crawley's paper, presented first, was on "The Fertilization of Fruits and Vegetables."

In the discussion the following facts, through inquiries were brought out: Not a great deal has been done in the past on the fertilization of tropical plants, with the exception of cane. Recent results are more or less indefinite, with the exception of coffee, which has been worked up to a certain extent. The great difficulty is that the different plants require different fertilizers; vegetables, for example, must be stimulated to quick growth, and the fertilizer must be practically all immediately available. In most tropical countries, like Hawaii geologically new, the necessary elements for plant food are so bound up that they cannot be used by the plant. The plants, after being stimulated to growth by the application of available food can then get a chance to get hold of the elements already in the soil.

In answer to a question as to what could be done by cultivation to make the insoluble elements in the soil available, Mr. Crawley said further: "The application of lime is often desirable. Its work is gradual and lasting. It is better, however, to turn these new soils over, and allow the sun and elements to act on them. Water percolating through the soil will do a great deal to disintegrate it." Mr. Crawley was asked to define "richness" of the soil, and the term "not soluble." He said: "When a soil is examined by the chemists it is treated by a strong mineral acid, and if the result shows a good percentage of lime, phosphoric acid and potash, and if at the same time it contains nitrogen, it is spoken of as being a 'rich' soil. When chemists speak of plant food being soluble or available, they mean soluble to the plant. The elements that plants take up may be in very different chemical combinations. The small roots of the plants go out through the soil, foraging for food. They send out a weak vegetable acid, which makes the elements to be used as food available. Those which the plants cannot use are said to be not soluble."

In answer to a question as to the application of fertilizers, the speaker said that much of the injury was due to carelessness, and that the details must be worked out by the operator to suit the local conditions. A lengthy discussion on legumes as nitrogen gatherers followed. Most writers claim that leguminous crops must not be artificially fertilized by nitrogen, since they are able to take for their use the free nitrogen of the air. There is one theory that legumes allow to gather their own nitrogen will produce seed, whereas, if supplied with it they will not produce seed. Mr. Crawley stated that some writers do not agree to this. The speaker was next asked if it was practical to grow deep rooted plants which would bring to the surface the elements used as plant food to be found in the sub-soil. The reply was that here in Hawaii there is not a great difference between the surface and the subsoil, but that it was a good thing to plant deep-rooted plants. Also good to allow new lands to lie fallow for a time and grow weeds.

"Vegetable Gardening" was the subject of the next paper, presented by Mr. Krauss. It read as follows:

**T. G. KRAUSS, ADDRESS.**  
Common usage of the term Vegetable Gardening makes it meaning so well understood that I shall not attempt a definition of my own. A more obscure latin-made term, Oleri-cul-ture, has recently been invented to designate this branch of agriculture, the word being co-ordinate with Pomology and Floriculture, and though the term appears in some of the more formal writings, I think we need not fear its general use.

Vegetable gardening may be divided into two categories, depending on the disposition to be made of the products. With the home, or kitchen and amateur garden all are familiar, while market and truck gardening are terms used in the business of growing vegetables on a commercial scale; the former selling its products in local markets, usually in large assortment, the latter for distant shipment in larger quantities, and of a few or single kind, chief among which are: Asparagus, Cabbage, Celery, Onions, Tomatoes, etc.; a direct outgrowth of industrial conditions, among which are modern methods of canning and preserving, refrigeration in storage and in transit, and rapid freight movement of perishable products. These agencies are of a comparatively recent development and to them, in a great measure, is due the rapidly increasing

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## THE GALLOWES FOR TANBARA GISABURO

### Slayer of Captain Jacobsen Must Pay the Penalty for His Crime.

Tanbara Gisaburo was found guilty by a jury Sunday morning of the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen, and on Friday will be sentenced by Judge Estee to hang by the neck until he is dead. The jury also brought in a recommendation that S. Oto, the cook of the Fred J. Wood, be held to the next grand jury for an investigation into his part as an accessory to the murder. An indictment against Oto is hardly possible, however, as his connection with the crime has already been fully investigated, and though there is a strong feeling that he had at least a guilty knowledge of the crime, there is not evidence which is believed to be sufficient to obtain a conviction.

The case against Tanbara was closed Saturday at noon, the defendant having occupied the stand during the entire morning. In the afternoon the argument was opened by United States District Attorney Breckons, who set out strongly the facts brought out by the evidence, which he said pointed clearly to the guilt of the defendant. He spoke for thirty minutes, and was followed by F. R. Thompson, attorney for the defendant, who dwelt at length upon the accident theory, and the possible connection of Oto with the crime. He said that there was at least a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, and the jury should give him the benefit of that doubt. The evidence, even of the prosecution, he contended, did not show anyone to have been an actual witness to the crime, and it was possible to accept Tanbara's theory that the killing had been accidental, and he had simply tried to help the captain. Mr. Breckons closed for the government, and Judge Estee immediately instructed the jury. He confined his charge strictly to the legal questions involved, pointing out also the different phases of the charge. The jury, he said, could return a verdict of "not guilty," or of "guilty of murder on the high seas," or of "murder without capital punishment," or of "manslaughter." The charge occupied half an hour, and it was 3:45 o'clock when the jury was sent out in the care of Marshal Hendry to deliberate on the verdict.

The jury remained in the courtroom for the entire afternoon, going to the hotel for dinner and returning to the courthouse, where the jurors remained until 9 o'clock. They were again taken to the hotel, where they remained until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning, without reaching an agreement. The jury was again taken to quarters in the judicial building at 8 o'clock, and shortly thereafter reported an agreement. Judge Estee and the attorneys in the case were hastily summoned, and the defendant was brought into the courtroom, with the Japanese interpreter. Shortly before 10 o'clock court was reopened and Foreman Bissel reported that an agreement had been reached.

The verdict was immediately handed to Clerk Maling, who opened and read it. It is in the following form: "United States of America, District of Hawaii: In the district court of the United States, in and for the district and Territory of Hawaii:

"The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. Tanbara Gisaburo, defendant: We, the jury in the above entitled cause, duly impaneled and sworn, do find the defendant, Tanbara Gisaburo, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment.

"M. J. BISSEL, Foreman." The verdict was interpreted to the defendant, who seemed little affected by its reading, the jury being polled and each man replying that the verdict was his own. Tanbara's only concern appeared to be as to the name of the foreman, M. J. Bissel, whose name was repeated to him several times. At his request the foreman also handed to Judge Estee the following recommendation:

"It is the recommendation of this jury that S. Oto, the cook of the schooner Fred J. Wood, be held for investigation by the next United States grand jury on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen."

Judge Estee made no comment upon the report, saying that the recommendation of the jury in regard to Oto would be referred to the United States district attorney for investigation. The jury also returned a vote of thanks to Marshal Hendry and Deputy Marshal Handy for their kind treatment during the four days' imprisonment.

Judge Estee set Friday, October 31, as the time for sentence. Exceptions to the verdict and the findings were duly made, and it is said that an appeal to the circuit court of appeals will be taken. As far as known, the Japanese government has not put up funds for the appeal, but the intimation was thrown out that if the Japanese government did not, the firm of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson has suf-

ficient funds to carry the appeal to a higher court, and would do so.

Judge Estee excused the members of the jury until this morning at 10 o'clock, when probably the liquor case will be called up.

The jury was out seventeen hours before agreeing upon a verdict. The differences, it is reported, were not as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but as to the degree of guilt. The first ballot resulted, ten for hanging, one for guilty without capital punishment, and the twelfth man for a verdict of manslaughter. The next ballot stood eleven for hanging, and one for manslaughter, and the standing of the jury remained the same for the entire night on each successive vote. Upon reconvening Sunday morning, the one recalcitrant juror was brought over to the majority and the verdict reported as given above.

Tanbara will be the first man hanged in Hawaii by the United States government. The duty will fall to the lot of Marshal Hendry, and Judge Estee will probably fix the time of execution when he sentences Tanbara next Friday. The statute provides only for the death penalty in case of murder on the high seas.

### THE SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

There was another long argument at the opening of court Saturday over the interpretations of J. H. Hakuole, the Japanese interpreter, the defendant filing a number of affidavits, in which inaccuracies occurring during the trial are set out. Judge Estee denied the motion, saying that to discharge the interpreter would be in effect the granting of a new trial. The court allowed the Japanese consul to sit at the interpreter's side and call attention to any mistakes, and as a result there were a number of disputes during the trial as to the proper interpretation of the defendant's remarks.

Tanbara made a lengthy statement to the jury, which was not very different from that given at the preliminary hearing. He told of several occasions in which he said the captain struck him, and stated that on the morning of the killing the captain kicked at him five or six times. He concluded his statement as to the murder as follows:

"The cook was looking at me saying to the captain 'What's the matter, captain?' I was told to come to the cabin and started to get my apron but was not allowed to by the captain. I asked the cook and he got the apron for me. When I had gotten it I went to the cabin to work. After about 15 minutes I took the coffee and returned. Then I spoke to the cook, explaining the story. The cook was wearing slippers with rubber soles on. He then took them off and put on shoes like those of the consul here. I said 'I have been ill-treated like this so I am not going to work.' When I had said that I would not work the cook said to me that he would kill the captain. The cook had a 22-calibre pistol every day and on that occasion he got it from his bed.

"After he placed the pistol in his pocket the captain arrived. The captain produced a bill of fare and placed it on the wall. I do not know what it was. The cook was preparing sweet soup. He asked the captain for a cook book. The captain said he had none. He then said he would show the cook how to make sweet soup. The cook said 'Show me how to make it' and the captain did so.

"On the morning of the death of the captain I first saw him in the gallery. I had no trouble with him. The cook was working at the table. I had no words with the captain. I sat on an orange box near my bed. There is an opening into the other apartment. The cook and the captain began to fight and I went to separate them."

"The trouble was that the cook only got \$42 a month and said he ought to have \$45, as agreed.

"There was a cut on the captain. I saw the cuts on the right of his face. I picked up the cook, and took the knife away, as I did not wish the fight to continue. The cook escaped and a Frenchman came into the room. The captain had hold of me. The cook went one way and the sailor another. I being grabbed to the donkey room. There we both fell. I had no weapon in my hand. I took the knife from the cook."

## BECKLEY STIRRED THEM UP

Admiral George C. Beckley dropped in from Hawaii on his flagship, in the pink of condition. His nutmeg diamond was as lustrous as ever and beside the

picture of Prince Kuhio on his coat lapel was an enameled flag with the two stars of his rank and the number of the "Harbor" to which he belongs.

"Say for me," he said breezily, "that I stirred up things in Hilo on Thursday night. We had a great meeting in the Japanese theatre. You know the place—the property belongs to me. I spoke first, for a while in English and then in Hawaiian. You know I was asked by the Republicans here to join them. I gave my consent and how I came to do it was this way: I am one of the High Chiefs of Hawaii and Cupid is one also. We are both princes. He came to me from the West to call on me at the East. In the ancient fashion; and it was honorable in me to welcome him. My duty was to assist him and this I did in a way that will make Hawaii give him a majority. You should have heard me speak at the meeting"—and here the sparkle in the Admiral's commanding eye was as bright as that of the gem on his finger. I told them how Hilo needed a break-water, a railroad around the island and rapid transit to Pacific Hill. The great point I made was that, while the big Korea could not reach a Honolulu wharf without grounding, she could ride easily anywhere in Hilo harbor. All she could need would be the break-water. That pleased everybody and made Hilo solid. There was great cheering for me. I asked the ladies to work and told them that it would be best for the country to elect Cupid. My going in for Cupid showed them there was something in it, for all the Hawaiians know that I can see ahead and know what's coming. They trust me and now that I have spoken they will carry Hawaii for the Republicans."

The Hilo Herald, recognizing the value of the Admiral's services, will print a fine cut of him, in full uniform.

Friends of Admiral Beckley are urging him to let them push him for the governorship, at the close of the term of the present governor, should Governor Dole decide to not be again a candidate. The gossip is that Admiral Beckley, seeing that Prince Kuhio will win, and that there is a certainty of a Republican legislature, has practically consented to permit the use of his name and his friends will stand for him in the event of circumstances making it wise to push his candidacy. Admiral Beckley has been making a hard fight for the Prince now that he has come out in the contest, and many things have shown the effectiveness of his labors. He arranged the reception for Prince Kuhio at Hilo and the badge, a strip of yellow silk ribbon with the single word "Kuhio" on it, was designed and secured by him, it striking a popular chord and hundreds being worn by the people of the first district.

## KILAUEA SHOWS ITS FIERY FOUNTS

The tourists who left Honolulu last Tuesday by the Mauna Loa and Claudine reached Kilauea just at the right time to witness a magnificent display in the great pit of Halemauau. On Thursday night the floor of the pit showed a lake of molten and boiling lava 500 feet across, and plainly visible from the upper banks. The lowest floor of the pit has risen 175 feet since the first outbreak in June, and as the seething mass gradually rises toward the rim the sight becomes more magnificent.

Mr. Richard H. Trent has been elected general agent of the Kilauea Volcano House Company, Ltd., with executive powers, and his first effort will be to arrange a series of pleasant and attractive trips for persons desiring to visit the volcano at a minimum of expense. Mr. Trent will have his headquarters in the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co., where volcano business can be conveniently and pleasantly handled, and where tickets will be on sale, as well as at the local steamship offices, so soon as a new series now in process of preparation can be gotten ready.

## GUAM IS HARD PRESSED FOR FUNDS

Reports from Guam indicate that the financial embarrassment of the authorities of the island caused by the refusal of the United States Congress to vote them an appropriation of \$250,000 for public works will be considerably increased by the losses resulting from a violent earthquake on Sept. 22. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Naval Governor of Guam, in a dispatch to the Navy Department estimates the damages to the naval station at \$23,000 and adds that the insular public buildings and bridges were damaged to the extent of \$22,000. Crops in the island are said to have been destroyed by a tidal wave, and much suffering is reported among the inhabitants. In view of these disastrous conditions, together with the entire lack of funds in the insular treasury, Governor Schroeder's appeal for authority and means to purchase materials and make repairs should and doubtless will receive a prompt response from Washington.—Army and Navy Journal.

### Ways Dark Already

A Chinaman has been named for a legislative office in Hawaii. If the Chinaman ever gets into politics he may be depended on to surprise even the houses with ways that are dark.—Washington Star.

## 500 MEN CARRIED TORCHES

### Great Ovation to the Republican Chieftain.

Republicans marched and talked to show their love of party and devotion to its principles on Saturday evening, the great parade and meeting at Emma square taking the form of a welcome home to Prince Kuhio, the standard bearer of the party, who had just returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Five hundred men bearing torches marched through the streets on the way to Emma square, and their bright costumes, and their intricate evolutions evoked cheers all along the route. The square was filled to its utmost capacity, there being more than a thousand persons in attendance. John C. Lane was chairman, and when Prince Kuhio appeared there were cheers which, led by the chairman, lasted for some moments before he could be heard.

The prince said the campaign of the Home Rulers was one of personal enmity against the foreigners. The speakers of the party, he said, were going about trying to arouse race prejudice by calling the foreigners "white monkeys" and "white cockroaches," which have a logical conclusion. The fact was known on the other side, and the white men in Congress would show their displeasure over such a fight and such language applied to them and their friends here.

As to the leper question, he said he viewed with alarm the idea of having the people placed under Federal care, for it would mean that they would be under foreigners, who would have no sympathy for them. There was a demand from the audience for a few words in English, and Prince Kuhio responded at once, in part:

"I will ask you to vote for me if only that I may go to Washington and kill the leper bill, for I believe that measure would be the greatest curse to our country. There is now a feeling of curiosity about the disease. What would it be if the lepers of the United States were sent here for care. I'd be ashamed to travel and meet the cold stare of people when they found I was from Hawaii."

After he had spoken at the Emma square meeting Prince Kuhio went to the Kalia camp, and there addressed a gathering of Hawaiians, largely Home Rulers. Yesterday afternoon he appeared before an audience at Relief Camp No. 2 and was well received. All the candidates and Bennett Kalehailo spoke.

The principal meeting this evening will be at Wyllie and Nuanu streets, where the voters of the Fourth and Fifth districts will combine to show their devotion to the Prince.

## CABLE COMPANY PURCHASE

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company was the purchaser on Saturday of a valuable section of property fronting on the harbor near the Oahu railway wharves, on which it will erect four storage tanks and store houses in which its cable and supplies will be stored. The price paid at public auction held under the direction of J. F. Morgan, was \$12,000.

The land of one portion is situated near Oahu Prison, makai of the road and is adjacent to the new railroad wharves and fronts upon a proposed Government road. This contains 15-100 of an acre. The other place adjoins and contains about the same acreage. W. O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse were the trustees of the property.

The property is situated advantageously for the purposes of the cable company which now possesses the right of way to the Dillingham wharf for its cable ship. Whenever the cable ship desires to take in stores, cable sections or general supplies, she can be moored at the inner end of the wharf which is close to the property just acquired by the cable company.

It is the intention to erect four cable tanks in which to keep at all times about 1,000 miles of cable for repair purposes. There will also be a storehouse to contain machinery, ship's supplies and repairs, and the odds and ends necessary for almost instant requisition by the cable ship.

The investments and improvements of the cable company in Honolulu already amount to a considerable sum and with the installation of the service, its conduit to the Young Building from the landing station at Waikiki, cable ship and property near the wharves, the company has shown faith in its belief in the future of Hawaii.



# PLAYED AT JAP MURDER

## The Sheriff Stops Hilo Crime Drama.

HILO, October 24.—Hilo not only has there are also Japanese dramatists play are also Japanese dramatists, play writers and stage artists here who double discount the enterprising sensation hunters who had the theaters of San Francisco and New York. The latest adaptation in Hilo's Japanese theater was not from a popular novel, nor a stage depiction of striking situations drawn from real life among the smart set. It was nothing more and nothing less than the reproduction of a murder case which lately occupied several weeks of the time of the local District Magistrate.

The dramatization of the Motoshira murder and the trial of the Japanese accused of his felonious taking off was done by an obscure but talented local play writer. The deeds which he sought to reproduce upon the stage were of such recent occurrence that his memory alone was drawn upon to the relief of his imaginative powers.

The scene was laid in front street, the thoroughfare on which the defunct Motoshira came to grief. If the Sheriff had not stopped the play before it had closed, it is supposed that a court scene and possibly a prison scene, showing Watanabe and Fumiohshi on the reef in charge of Jailor Henry, would have been produced. Motoshira did not have a chance to cut his own throat or have it cut by his mock torturers. The play so far as it went was witnessed with interest by Carl Smith, Messrs. Wise & Ross, and W. H. Smith, attorneys in the case, as well as representatives of the Sheriff.

The Sheriff stopped the play. The prisoners committed to the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering the Japanese Motoshira were brought from Honolulu this week by Sheriff Andrews and put through one more stunt of appearing before the court. "To be remanded to the custody of the sheriff."

This time the prisoners were taken before Judge Little and all were remanded except one who was out on bonds. His bond was pronounced defaulted.

It all came about because of the special term of court held at Hilo this month. These prisoners were committed by the District Magistrate to the next Grand Jury at the ensuing term of court. At this special term Judge Little called no Grand Jury and the Sheriff grew alarmed lest his oft remanded prisoners should claim that they were not permitted to appear at the "next term." So he brought them all over, including Teddy Scoville and had them remanded to the next Grand Jury.

Fumiohshi, Watanabe and Scoville show the marks of care incident to life on the reef and steamer travel on the Claudine. As they each stood up before Judge Little, Sheriff Andrews asked that the prisoners be remanded, the counsel for defendants objected to the allowance of the Sheriff's motion. The court overruled the objections and disallowed exceptions. The court explained to the repeated objections of Messrs. LeBlond and Ross that he was taking no jurisdiction over the defendants beyond the point necessary to remand them to the custody of the sheriff. What further complications may arise in these cases has not developed.—Tribune.

**REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC.**  
As soon as Prince Cupid supped after landing from the Claudine Wednesday evening, he with his party was taken to the Waiakoa meeting house where a big crowd of Hawaiians were awaiting him. The head of the ticket immediately launched into a spirited speech and was greeted with applause at every turn. The sensational incident of the evening was the interruption of Prince Cupid by Kaniho, the campaign spokesman of Palmer P. Wood, candidate for the senate on the Home Rule ticket. He openly called Prince Cupid a traitor, whereupon the speaker poured a few hot shots from the rostrum that subdued his accuser. The Prince intimated that such impertinence might call for corporal punishment.

The meeting at Waiakoa sent Cupid stock booming. Others who addressed the meeting were Judge Kepoikai, Archie Mahaulu, Admiral Beckley and S. L. Desha. Yesterday afternoon the Republican managers in Hilo were busy with the biggest preparations of the campaign for the rally and political meeting last night. The arrival of Prince Cupid and party from Maui injected new life into the work here and as a result a torch light procession was organized at once with everybody willing to step into line for the good Prince Cupid.

The speakers slated for last night's meeting were Prince Cupid, Judge Kepoikai of Maui, Admiral Beckley, A. R. Leobenstein, S. L. Desha, Kekoa, James Lewis and G. W. Paty.

Prince Cupid returns to Maui today by the Claudine. He says he is greatly pleased with his prospects. He finds the people on Maui wildly enthusiastic for the Republican cause. He is now satisfied with Hilo and feels that a week's good work in Honolulu will establish his victory complete.

The Prince has developed wonderfully under the pressure of the work of the campaign. He has taken on skill in debate and is at home whether nailing the misrepresentations of Wilcox or whether parrying brickbats hurled by noisier adversaries in the audience. The Prince grows with every new experience.

The Republican meeting at Honolulu Tuesday night was the best of the campaign. The citizens planned and carried

out an old-fashioned mainland rally. A huge bonfire was built and bonfire were fired in a noisy reception to the Republican orators who were to present their views on the issues of the hour. Those who addressed the people were Rev. Mr. Hill of Oahu, Messrs. Pritchard, Lewis, Paty, Chas. Williams, Schellberg and Moanauhi. The sentiment for Prince Cupid is reported to be growing more enthusiastic every day through the Hamakua district.—Tribune.

**OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.**

W. H. Lambert says that in San Francisco there is renewed interest in the proposed Kohala-Hilo railroad and that there is a belief that good results will attend Mr. Peck's efforts with the capitalists there. Mr. Lambert brought back no definite news regarding floating the bonds, but the investors there think favorably of the scheme.—Herald.

**PORTO RICAN USES SHEARS.**

A Porto Rican is in jail charged with stabbing three Japanese at Kona last Saturday. According to his statement he was invited into a Japanese shack to drink sake and when he had imbibed to his heart's content he started to leave the place. His hosts tried to stop him and he resented the interference. Then the Japanese assaulted him and he drew a pair of scissors and stabbed three of them, one in the groin. The men were badly injured and were brought to the Hilo Hospital for treatment.—Herald.

**ARE AT THE CRATER.**

Prof. Brigham, Prof. and Mrs. Bryan and Miss Stokes of the Bishop Museum staff went up to the volcano last Friday to remain ten days. While there the gentlemen will take measurements of the crater and gather specimens of plant life peculiar to that elevation.—Herald.

**A HILO WEDDING.**

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lyman, parents of the groom, the marriage of R. J. Lyman and Miss Phoebe Williams was solemnized Wednesday evening by Rev. S. L. Desha. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of the relatives and friends of the couple. The rooms of the Lyman home were beautifully decorated with tropical flowers and ferns. During the ceremony the bride and groom stood beneath a canopy of woven maula and yellow chrysanthemums. After congratulations the company was served with a delightful wedding supper.

**WAIPIO FOR CUPID.**

The Republican campaigners report splendid meetings in Waipio. Last Monday evening a big Republican rally called out nearly all the voters in Waipio Valley. The speakers at the meeting were James Lewis, Geo. W. Paty, Messrs. Jones, Pritchard, Hobson and Manouhi. The meeting was one of the most successful of the campaign. From impressions gained on this tour, the feeling among the campaigners is that Cupid will be elected without a doubt.—Herald.

**MRS. HYDE IN HILO.**

The session of the Teachers' Reading Circle last Tuesday evening was well attended, showing a prospect that these excellent evenings of literary and historical study will attract a wider circle of interest this year than ever. The ladies were fortunate Tuesday evening in having with them Mrs. Hyde of Honolulu, who in the eighties spent several months in Europe with her late husband. Mrs. Hyde was able to give the subject of the evening an exceptional interest with her account of Rome as she saw it herself. She devoted most of her talk to the Roman roads.—Tribune.

**NEWS NOTES.**

While in the east John A. Scott engaged Mr. J. J. Martin of Pittsburgh, Pa., to take the place of Mr. Sedgwick as Superintendent of the Hilo Electric Light works. Mr. Martin left a position with the Westinghouse people to come to Hilo.

Louisa, daughter of James Graham, died suddenly of convulsions Tuesday night. She was about eight years old and a bright child.

W. H. Lambert, superintendent of the Hilo Railroad Company, returned from the Coast by the Enterprise entirely restored to health.

A Lindsay, Jr., graduate of the law department of Ann Arbor, returned by the Enterprise and will go to his home in Kona on Monday.

Whitehouse & Hauxhurst, contractors who are to build the stone arch bridge over Pukihue gulch, begin work today. The structure when completed will be the largest and best stone arch bridge on this island. The span is thirty-five feet. It will be a substantial torrent proof bridge.

Mrs. J. A. Scott did not return home with Mr. Scott by the Enterprise. She will remain some months in Brooklyn, New York. Alvah Scott has entered Cascadia school, Ithaca, New York, and will not return to Hilo until next June. Irwin Scott has entered Lorraine school at Greenhouse, New Jersey.

The first cotillon club dance of the season was held at Spreckels' hall last Saturday evening.

**SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.**

Adding fine sulphur to the dissolved material, then heating, preferably with pressure, is found by Isidor Kiselev to more than double the resistance of cellulose as an insulator for electric wires. Flexibility varies with the percentage of sulphur, and resistance to acids and moisture is increased.

Evidence that the moon's attraction has an influence upon volcanic eruptions and earthquakes has been found by Rev. T. E. Espin. A period of between eight and nine years is traced in the records of these phenomena, and this agrees with the period of revolution of the moon's perigee. Further investigation indicates that the greatest volcanic activity takes place when the perigee occurs at its maximum northern declination.

On one of the most important English canals, at Foxton, a difference in level of 75 feet was formerly overcome by a series of ten locks. Through these locks a single small barge, carrying not more than 33 tons, could pass in 75 minutes. The upper and lower canals are now connected by an inclined plane of 1 in 4, and two docks are moved sideways up and down on this incline, one descending as the other ascends. Each dock is an iron trough 80 feet long, 15 feet wide and 5 feet deep, with watertight gates at the ends. This novel

# MR. COOPER ACTING AS SPECIAL AGENT

## The Secretary Does Not Hold the Office of Superintendent of Public Works.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Last evening's Bulletin contains the following:  
The following interesting statement was given to the Bulletin this morning just as it appears:

"A prominent gentleman will forward in the next mail an application to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior for his appointment as secretary of the Territory of Hawaii."

"This gentleman takes the position in which he is supported by counsel, that the Organic Act of the Territory distributes its administrative power in certain different officials who are therein named; that Mr. H. E. Cooper having accepted the office of treasurer of the Territory, thereby resigned in contemplation of law his office as secretary of the Territory; that having subsequently accepted the office of superintendent of public works, he thereby resigned his office as treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, his only official position today being that of superintendent of public works."

"Authorities bearing upon this question, it is contended, are numerous and manifold."

"Before I consented to take charge of this office as treasurer, it was understood that Governor Dole should notify the President of his action, and abide by his decision," said Secretary Cooper yesterday in answer to a question regarding the published criticism of his having charge of more than one office. "The Governor wrote to the President, informing him fully of the situation here and why immediate ac-

tion was necessary. It was the understanding that I should exercise the duties of this office only until such time as a permanent appointment for treasurer can be made. As far as I know there has been no change in regard to the situation, and I am ready to relinquish charge of both these departments whenever desirable. There has been sufficient time for a reply from the President, though he was asked to reply by telegraph, and an answer should be received soon."

"I am not superintendent of public works, though transacting the business of that department for the present. Mr. Boyd is still superintendent of public works, and as I understand it, drawing a salary as such."

"Mr. Cooper was never appointed superintendent of public works, and has never assumed to act as such. During the absence of Mr. Boyd, and the disappearance of treasurer Wright, who had been designated by Superintendent Boyd to act for him, Governor Dole requested Mr. Cooper, as his special agent, to take charge of the office. This was done under a section of the Organic Act which made the executive responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Territory."

Governor Dole stated this week that he intended to appoint a treasurer very soon, and would not wait until the legislative meets, but had not decided on the most available man. The difficulty has been in securing someone who would accept the office for the few months before the legislature meets, and take chances on being accepted by the senate.

# SENATOR BURTON TALKS ABOUT HAWAII IN KANSAS

## He Seems to See the Need of Cheap Labor For Plantations—Senatorial Committee Will Meet at Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, October 12.—United States Senator J. Ralph Burton was in Kansas City for an hour yesterday. He came in over the Union Pacific en route to Chicago, and was accompanied from Topeka by State Treasurer Grimes, who conferred with the Senator at the Blossom House between trains. After transacting business in Chicago Mr. Burton will return to Kansas and enter into the campaign.

Mr. Burton returned last Tuesday after two months and two weeks spent in the Hawaiian Islands with Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and Senator Foster, of Washington, as a committee from the Senate to inquire into the condition of the islands since their acquisition by the United States government and to ascertain what legislation is needed for the islands.

"The committee was astonished after coming from the states, where there is so much prosperity, to find the islands suffering from commercial and industrial depression," said the Senator. "This depressed condition is due to the low prices for sugar and cane products, and the inability of the growers and producers to compete with other sugar raising countries that have cheaper labor. Since the acquisition of the islands by our government our labor laws prevail among laborers employed in the sugar sugar industries, and they are demanding wages which the producers cannot pay and legitimately compete with countries having more favorable laws and cheaper labor."

"What will the committee recommend providing for a change of these conditions?"

"That would be improper for me to state at this time. But I do feel justified in anticipating the report of the committee, which I presume will not be made public until it is submitted to

the Senate. Senator Mitchell is chairman of the committee, the members of which will meet in Chicago some time in November, go over the evidence, and frame findings and recommendations accordingly. We have a great deal of testimony to go over."

The leading issue with ex-Queen Lilioukalanani is to get a full round sum for "crown lands" and a stated pension. While the committee was there a dispatch announced that Senator Burton at a banquet proposed a toast to "Queen Lili." It is imagined the ex-royal lady commenced to mutter something about pensions and crown land ready money when she heard of the incident.

"What the special committee will recommend on the matter remains a matter of speculation. It is very certain that if the Junior Senator from Kansas concludes that "Lili" should have a few million dollars as pay, he will not be slow to say so."

"Senator, what is your opinion of the tariff and trust utterances of President Roosevelt?"

"I have none, for the good and sufficient reason that during the two months the committee put in on the islands we attended strictly to the business in hand, and did not read much or hear much from the states."

"You will enter actively into the campaign in Kansas?"

"I am going into the campaign next week, and will stay with it until the close of the polls."

"Where will you make your opening speech?"

"I believe the place has not yet been fully determined, but when I do speak I will make reference to the tariff and call attention to the fact that we must have a pretty good platform when the Democrats are willing to stand on half of it."

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Liquid hydrogen, first obtained by Prof. James Dewar in 1898, is by far the lightest liquid known, its density being only one-fourteenth that of wa-

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# OVERWORKED WOMEN

## WHY SO MANY LOSE THEIR ATTRACTIVENESS.

Miss Mossey Tells How Headaches, Backaches, Weakness and Fitful Tempers May be Avoided or Overcome.

Miss Georgiana J. Mossey, of No. 129 Lake street, St. Albans, Vt., is a bright, healthy young woman and from her appearance one would never think she had ever been sick for a day in her life. But there was a time, a few years ago, when she was very low, when physicians treated her without avail and hope for recovery was almost gone. But she was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and her story is worth reading.

"Overwork," she says, "was the cause of my illness. My system became all run down generally, my blood was poor and the doctors said I had anaemia. My appetite failed me, I became pale and sickly with no color at all in my face. I had dizzy spells and severe headaches. My illness affected my limbs and I could not walk any distance without becoming very much fatigued and short of breath."

"I suffered for two years and twice was confined to my bed. I doctored with an able local physician for a year and received no benefit. Then I went to Montreal and took treatment from a physician there, but he did me no good and I began to fear I would never get well."

"While in Montreal, a friend of mine who had a niece who had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, advised me to try that medicine. I began taking them and soon saw a change for the better. I noticed that my lips and ears were beginning to look red and the pallor was fading away. My cheeks began to fill out and my appetite returned. My friends noticed the change and at once asked me who was my doctor now. I told them that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were doing all this."

"Altogether I took twelve boxes and by that time I was a strong and healthy girl again."

"When I went to the store here to buy a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," Miss Mossey said, "the clerk told me I could buy them cheaper in bulk than in the package. But I remembered I had read a warning that the genuine pills were never sold in bulk and so I insisted upon being given the package with the wrapper on it bearing the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—and I got them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50.

# Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olan Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 22nd assessment due August 21, 1902, and delinquent October 21, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building, Honolulu:

Certificate.	Name.	Number of Shares.
356—L. K. Kentwell	.....	33
583—H. W. Sharpe	.....	67
725—L. M. Baldwin	.....	50
947—Eugene Lyman	.....	100
1025—Lewis S. Gear	.....	25
1257—W. L. Howard, Trustee	.....	10
1572-1579-1648, Mrs. M. F. Scott, 100-50-100	.....	10
1902—Robert Murray	.....	10
1935—M. F. Scott	.....	48
1948—J. W. Givens	.....	25
1949—Ida Givens	.....	25
2022—H. C. Austin	.....	10
1962—H. C. Davis	.....	100
1269—H. Macmillan	.....	100

Honolulu, October 22, 1902.

ELMER E. PAXTON,

Treasurer.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.

**SUGAR**

That's what we use as a sweetener or our goods.

Pure Cane Sugar

We do not use saccharine.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

At the Gazette Office.

At the Gazette Office.

At the Gazette Office.

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At the Gazette Office.

At the Gazette Office.

# Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

## Dining-room Sets Dining Tables

Round and square.

## Side Boards

Buffets and chairs to match. In beautiful quarter sawed oak, highly polished. We have the chairs in both cane and leather seats.

## China Closets

Our line of these useful articles, is now complete. In all sizes: large, medium and small.

## White Enamelled Dressers and Chiffoniers

Just the thing to go with the Iron Bedsteads. OUR UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT is complete in every detail—WINDOW SEATS, BOX COUCHES, LOUNGES, DIVANS, Etc., made to order, just as you want them. When we recover your furniture, and repair the same, it will look like new once again. LINOLEUM,



# MAUI'S LIVELY WEEK

## Attempt to Burn Baldwin Hall.

MAUI, Oct. 25.—Prince Kuhio's tour through Hana district has been marked by ovation after ovation. The people turned out en masse, Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats, the large and small, men, women and children. The start was made on Saturday morning, the 18th, from Hanakua. During that day the Prince and the speakers of his party addressed the people of Hana at noon and those of Keane in the evening. Fine luau and large crowds the rule at both meetings. After a night's rest at Keane, on Sunday the party journeyed on to Nahu where at noon another mass meeting and feast took place. Here the Prince and the carriage in which he rode underwent a siege in which the missiles used were flowers. The villagers not only adorned him with a multitude of leis, but pelted him with flowers, bouquets and wreaths until the carriage was well-nigh filled.

One hundred and fifty of the Nahu residents escorted Kalaupapa and party for ten or twelve miles into Hana where, Sunday night, a very large assemblage of people took place at the court house. Not only was the building itself filled with people, but the yard was crowded and overflowed into the street.

There were crowds of Hawaiians all eager to see and listen to the "all" candidate. Plantation trains conveyed to and fro large numbers of people from Hanalei and Hanalei.

Monday noon the stumping party addressed a large meeting at the Catholic church at Hana. This locality though being a Home Rule stronghold turned out to a man, in fact to a woman or child, for the purpose of giving careful attention to the words of Kuhio. It is rumored that his speech here caused a quarrel among the Home Rulers.

Monday evening another ovation was given the Prince at Kipahulu, the native church being crowded to the doors. About 150 Hana people escorted the speakers to Kipahulu, a matter of ten miles. These large escorts to the Prince are proofs of his popularity.

On the way from Kipahulu to Kaupua, Kalaupapa, the great Home Rule leader, was encountered looking rather downhearted so the Republicans imagined. His reception at Kaupua had been rather a cool one—only fifteen people attending his meeting.

At Kaupua school house Tuesday noon another enthusiastic meeting and luau were the final events of the Prince's Hana circuit. For having received an urgent message per wireless telegraph from friends in Hawaii he embarked in the steamer Claudine at Nu'u, a landing a few miles from Kaupua, Tuesday evening for Hilo. He was accompanied by A. N. Kepoikai, A. Mahaulu and others. He returned from Hilo by the same steamer Friday night, the 24th, and went directly to Honolulu.

The Prince, Judge Kepoikai and Mahaulu did some "stumping" in Hilo and vicinity. Kuhio will make the trip to Kalaupapa later directly from Honolulu.

Last night the Princess, Mrs. Cockett and Miss Nalani Jones met the steamer at Maalaea Bay and returned with the Prince to Honolulu.

### MURDER AT KIHAI.

Thursday afternoon, the 23rd, a foul murder was committed in a Kihai canoe. A Japanese woman while engaged in irrigating the cane was stabbed to death with an ordinary clasp-knife. A Japanese man named Fujita was seen to leave the woman by a number of Japanese just before the murder was discovered.

Fujita was afterwards caught by the police and now is lodged in Wailuku jail. This morning he pleaded guilty before Judge McKay and was bound over to the grand jury at Lahaina at the December term. He will be taken to Honolulu today. The woman was dead when found, with eight knife thrusts in her breast and near her heart. Dr. Inegar was summoned but to no purpose.

Fujita said that the woman had promised to marry him while they were together on Hawaii, but had run away. Jealousy and revenge probably were the motives for the terrible deed.

### POWDER ACCIDENT.

On the 20th Geo. Kenikeni, a South Sea Islander, met with a frightful accident while fishing with giant powder in the shore near Honokohau, in the district of Lahaina. His left hand was badly shattered that it had to be amputated, his chest was full of holes, and he will probably be permanently blind. He was alone when the powder exploded and it was several hours before help arrived.

On the 21st he was taken to Lahaina where Dr. Davison and Dr. Peters attended him.

Kenikeni is married to an Hawaiian woman. No lesson seems to be vivid enough to convince island fishermen to eschew giant powder. Here and there along the Maui shore, men can be seen minus a hand or arm all from the use of giant powder. This sort of thing is most dangerous, for the powder must be held in the hands until the right fuse has almost ignited the explosive material, and it would require superhuman judgment to always know at the right moment for dropping the powder into the water below.

### CHINESE SUICIDE.

Friday morning, the 17th, a Chinese was found dead, hanging by the neck,

in the Chinese Mission house at Paia. It was evidently a case of suicide, for a note was found from him to the mission house the night before and applied for a night's lodging. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned but adjourned until the 21st, when they rendered the verdict of "suicide."

### INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

Tuesday evening, the 15th, an unfortunate affair took place at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia. An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to Baldwin Hall. The fire which was started in some mattresses in the hospital room was discovered before any damage could be done. The grievous part of the incident is that two girl pupils of the school are accused of having committed the crime on account of homesickness.

The two girls are very young, one being seventeen years of age, and the other twelve, and the elder from Lahaina and the younger from Kauai. They are new pupils, having entered the Seminary the beginning of the present term. They were bound over to the grand jury by Judge Copp of Makawao, Friday the 24th.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th, a tie game of polo took place on the Sunny-side grounds, Paia. The four lined up as follows: D. C. Lindsay, L. von Tempky, S. E. Kalama and W. O. Aiken versus F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, Geo. Wilbur and Arthur Betts. The score was three goals to three.

During the afternoon of the 18th, the married baseballists of Wailuku again badly defeated the Lahaina benedict at Wells Park, Wailuku. The score was eighteen to nine. Kalaupapa pitched this time for the Lahainas.

Delegated R. W. Wilcox arrived in Lahaina from Honolulu Tuesday night, the 22nd. From there on the 24th he went to Molokai intending to go to the Kalaupapa settlement.

At Kihai the use of crude oil as fuel for the engines that run the pumps has been most successful. Several tubes were blown out of the boilers at first but this was soon regulated and everything is now working finely.

Superintendent R. W. Filler of Kahului R. R. Co. returned from his vacation to the Coast, Thursday afternoon, the 23rd.

Mrs. J. H. Walker and daughter of Kahului departed for the Colonies for a short stay last Saturday, the 15th.

There was a teachers' meeting at Makawao school house Monday afternoon, the 20th.

Princess Kalaupapa was at Mrs. Dora von Tempky's residence in Kula several days during the past week. The latter part of the week she has been the guest of Mrs. A. N. Kepoikai of Wailuku.

The young men of Puunene will give a literary entertainment and dancing party in the parlors of "Hotel Renwick" this evening.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th, Hollis A. Hardy of Makawao entertained fourteen of his little friends in celebration of his fifth birthday.

A small party of Wailuku people visited the steamer "Nevedan" moored in Kahului harbor Tuesday evening, the 21st. The brilliant search-light was manipulated for their benefit.

Dr. Philip Frear of Honolulu will be the only passenger on the Nevedan which will sail tomorrow for San Francisco.

Weather: Pleasant all the week.

### NOTES FROM MAUI NEWS.

The combined effect of a promise of big sugar crops on Maui, and an advance in the price of sugar next year are casting rose-tinted colors on our business outlook.

The traveling men for Honolulu houses say that they find the staple lines of business reasonably active on Maui, but they miss and sigh for the creamy days of two years ago.

Road Overseer John Kinney is putting the beach road in fine shape, and cleaning out the roadside brush between the beach and the depot.

The Pioneer Plantation at Lahaina is pushing the construction of ditches to utilize the waters leased on north Maui.

Supt. R. W. Filler, of the Kahului R. R. Co., who has been on a visit to Germany, returned this week, bringing his mother to visit the Islands.

Mr. F. A. Potter, of Pearson & Potter Co. the leading sporting goods house of Honolulu, arrived on Wednesday, to stock up the sporting trade.

Mr. Chas. M. Cooke of Honolulu has accepted the presidency of the First National Bank of Wailuku, and Mr. D. C. Lindsay of Paia has been elected a director.

Football is all the rage in Wailuku now, and the two teams which are to play at Wells Park next Sunday afternoon are practicing daily for the coming game, while punts, drop kicks, tackles and flying wedges are the sole topics of discussion this week. Both teams are composed of the flower of Wailuku's young athletes and a swift and hot game may be expected, though of course a somewhat raw one, as the boys are just learning the game. Lahaina promises a football team, and if Kahului comes to the front, a four-team league can be arranged for the winter.

◆◆◆  
A Social Event  
PAAUULO, Hawaii, Oct. 22.—The dance given by Mrs. E. Madden of Kula, Oct. 17th, in honor of her sister, Mrs. McQuaid, was one of the most successful social events ever given in the Hamakua district, and was largely attended by the many friends of the host and hostess.

The rooms, verandas and lanais were beautifully and artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers, and Chinese lanterns were most artistically arranged all around, and added not only light, but variety and beauty to the scenes. The Paauilo string band was in attendance.

The dance commenced at eight o'clock and was kept up in a most pleasant and lively manner until four o'clock in the morning, with intermission at midnight, at which some choice and delectable viands were served. I should say that the host and hostess did every thing in their power to make this dance one of the most enjoyable and successful events of the season, and that it was enjoyed immensely by everybody.

Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Robert Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blacow, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLenon, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Askew,

Dr. and Mrs. Hoffa, Mrs. J. Horner, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacQuaid, Mrs. Scott, Miss Horner, Miss Anne Horner, Miss Harwood, Miss May, Miss Irwin, Miss Hinson, Mrs. A. Horner, Arthur Horner, Dr. Irwin, Dr. Taylor, George, Gordon, Burton, Walker, Moore, F. and W. Greenfield and others.

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Plans are now being made for the formation, under the laws of this Territory, of a company for the development of minerals in China. Firmly believing that there awaits the vigorous searcher for gold and copper in the northern provinces of the empire a rich harvest, a corporation is being formed which, seeking investments from the mainland as well, will be primarily Hawaiian capitalists, and will be managed from this city.

The intention is to move rapidly to secure concessions to search for precious metals and coal, and mine and transport the same. Once established, it is the intention of the company to proceed on modern lines for the development of the properties they acquire, and thus secure the largest returns upon their capital. While the company will seek first for gold and copper deposits, there is in possession of its managers information of the existence of coal formations which will be of immense value, and these will form no inconsiderable portion of the mining activity which will follow its entrance into the field of Chinese development.

The officers of the corporation will be L. Ahlo, president; John M. Thurston, vice president; E. A. Mott-Smith, treasurer; W. C. Bunker, secretary. The company will be organized on a basis of \$200,000 capital, of which 10 per cent will be called in at once. The shares will have a value of \$20 each, and a large portion of these will be placed on the market immediately in New York and Washington.

A. L. Ahlo will be the manager of the corporation, and he will, early in the coming month, proceed to Washington for the purpose of securing the necessary papers and all the information possible as to the proper methods of procedure. Mr. Ahlo is an American citizen, and will return here armed with all needed papers for his entrance into China on the most favorable terms. It is expected that the corporation papers will be filed during the next week. There are many of the most prominent Chinese citizens, including Acting Consul Goo Kim Fui, Dr. Li, commissioner, and Chew Ho, in the company, and it is expected that leading Chinese in the United States will join in the plan.

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More than fifty species of fish new to the scientific world were discovered by the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross in Hawaiian waters, according to Dr. C. H. Gilbert, professor of zoology at Stanford University, who was at the head of the party of scientists who left San Francisco for Hawaii on the Albatross on March 11. The steamer returned to San Francisco August 30.

An interesting episode in the outward bound voyage was the stopping of the Albatross 700 miles from San Francisco, over the Eriken banks. Here is the only shoal water between California and Hawaii, 350 fathoms. Repeated attempts to dislodge living forms or any object from this hill-like elevation were fruitless, dredges, tackles, swab ropes all being caught and held fast. One of the party describes its surface as being cathedral-like spires of lava.

Professor Gilbert, in referring to the specimens of sea life secured, said: "Life was found abundantly at all depths from the surface to 2,000 fathoms, or over two miles. Life has, in fact, been found in the sea four miles below the surface. Here, in total darkness and with a pressure of two tons to the square inch, fish-like creatures live and reproduce themselves, and not only that, but in large variety and highly organized. Many species have well developed eyes and other sense organs, though all the light they can ever see must be phosphorescent, and they show the most beautiful and brilliant colors, green, yellow and orange.

Their constant temperature must be near and below our freezing point, yet under such conditions nature brings forth manifold forms from the most minute to gigantic monsters, and from simple cells to very advanced piscine types. Vertebrate and invertebrate forms hold even sway at all depths, and, although some of the deeper forms may be called the 'submerged tenth,' being degenerate, others show no falling off in structure or function.

"All the specimens taken from the greater depths died immediately upon reaching the surface. From a depth of 1,500 fathoms was secured one specimen of a fish, only four inches in length, that is one of the rarest in the Fish Commission's collection. Three other specimens of this variety—one found off the coast of Florida, one off the coast of Lower California and one near Panama—are the only others known to science. Three new species of snipe eels—small fish that are unable to close their jaws, but float about and allow smaller fish to enter their throats—are in the Hawaiian collection. A large chimera is another interesting specimen, found at a depth of about 1,000 fathoms. It has a hook-tail, with fins large and fan-shaped, and with teeth welded into a kind of plate on each jaw. Another specimen found at a great depth was a huge fish with two immense feelers on each side of its body, projecting forward and acting as a guide when the animal was swimming about."

## SHOALS BETWEEN COAST AND HAWAII

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## BLOWN HIGH IN THE AIR

## Fatal Powder Blast at Puunui Quarry.

The premature explosion of a heavy charge of black powder in a drilled hole in the Puunui quarry half a mile beyond the end of the Luina street electric car line, caused the instant death yesterday afternoon of J. M. Garatta, a Portuguese laborer. As far as the police have investigated the matter the blame, if any there is for the tragedy, rests upon the deceased. A coroner's jury empaneled last evening will hold an inquest today at noon.

The Puunui quarry is a large one. In the engine house, which furnishes power for the rock crusher, the dead man's son worked as a fireman and saw the blast go off. At about 3:30 Garatta was working on the top of a ledge where he had been drilling a deep hole in which to insert the powder charge which was to loosen the stones and bring the mass down to the pit of the quarry. The hole was quite deep and he was using black powder to prime it. It was estimated that about 45 lbs. tins would be needed. A quantity of powder would be poured into the hole and then tamped down with an iron rod about thirty feet in length. About two and a half tins had been thus used when a terrific explosion started the residents of the valley. This was followed by an upheaval of stone and earth.

John Piko, who was at the pump which supplies water to the crusher, turned about just in time to see the body of Garatta descending from a great height surrounded by a shower of stones. When the air had cleared of missiles, Piko and the unfortunate man's son ran to the place where the body had fallen, fully eighty feet away from where the explosion had taken place. They found the man lying dead between two huge boulders. The police department was notified and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officer Renner went to the place.

That the explosion had been a terrible one was evidenced by boulders which the Deputy could barely move which were found a hundred feet away from the point of explosion. Fortunately the man's body was intact, although terribly mangled. The remains were conveyed to the Board of Health morgue where Dr. Pratt made a post mortem examination.

The only cause which can be assigned for the premature explosion is that a spark caused by the iron rod striking a rock ignited the coarse grained powder.

The deceased was a man forty-six years of age, a resident of Kailua, Kauai. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son.

## SISAL MILL HAS BEEN STARTED

On Tuesday afternoon the new mill for decorticating and pressing the sisal fiber was started for the first time. The machinery was run on trial for about an hour and everything proved satisfactory. The machinery lacks only a pulley which connects with the press to make the mill complete. This will be put in place this week and by November 1 the plant will be in thorough running order and ready to run at its full capacity.

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## I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves,  
With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip, I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.  
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin:  
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,  
ALEX. SHEPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him.

That's how it makes so many old men feel young.

Mr. A. Crawford, Pookama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 25."

Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails.

Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

**DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN,** 906 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

## Ladies' Ideal Kid High Shoe

A handsome high boot with turn sole and Cuban heel. Made of the finest ideal kid with dull kid top. It is a beautiful dress shoe and

Costs only \$5.00 per pair.

Come and examine it.

**Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.**  
1057 FORT STREET.

## Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price \$160. Now \$125.

" " 175. " 135.

" " 200. " 160.

" " 250. " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

**Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.**  
Beretania St., Near Fort.

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## Twine and Fish Line

SPECIAL IMPORTATION  
DIRECT FROM FACTORY

IN THE NUTMEG STATE

A Full Line of Bag Twine

**Fish Hooks**

All Sizes, Tinned and Japanned. See Our Window.

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**  
Fort Street, Corner Merchant Street.



We are getting near the end of a hard-fought campaign, the first well-organized and thoroughly earnest one we have had in many years; and if we win it, as we are going to do, the benefits will be felt by all alike. Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats. It is not a campaign which looks to prizes for any given person, or faction, or party; but one to apply Republican principles to the whole government of the Territory so that the greatest good may be had for the greatest number.

All of us who live and labor in this country, whether we do it with our hands or our heads, want good times. We want plenty to do at fair pay. Owing to the fact that so much sugar is being raised elsewhere in the world, and because of labor troubles here, the price of our sugar has gone down and the cost of raising the cane has increased; hence most of us are getting on as well as we can with smaller incomes. To get bigger ones is the common object. Now if sugar does not go up we must get capital here to help us out in other ways; and we can't get a nickel unless we can prove to capitalists that the government, and especially the Legislature, will not do anything to hurt the vested interests of the land; will not do anything to make taxation unduly burdensome or returns from investments at all uncertain.

When a capitalist comes here now he asks about the laws. Do they make things easy or hard for capital? Is there any feeling against the man who has money to spend? He hears that the last Legislature threatened to put a tax on sugar production and he does not like it. They tell him that the Legislature would not appropriate money enough to run the affairs of the Territory and that the courts, for want of a spendthrift guardian, are running on tick. He hears that the Legislature spent a thousand dollars a day on itself and did nothing for the country except to protect its lady dogs and vote funds to unworthy employees who had been expelled from office. Such things offend capital and they cannot be repeated or perpetuated without driving from us the very agencies that are needed to keep Hawaii solvent and her people contented.

So it becomes an issue this year between prosperity and harder times. If the Republicans win, as it seems probable they will, one of the causes of the present stringency will have been removed; if the Home Rulers win, one of those causes will be extended for the period of two years. Two lean years are a heavy price to pay for Wilcox, Bill White and the rest of the reactionary crowd. It would seem as if they would get very much the best of the bargain.

Mr. Edwards of Napoosoo is going to show what can be done with vanilla plants on a large scale. The Advertiser knows Mr. Edwards to be a thoroughly competent man, familiar with the form of agriculture which he has selected for his experiments here, and as driving and energetic as a man needs to be who pioneers an industry. He has lately been to Fiji for plants and returns with 12,000 which will be set out in Napoosoo. As vanilla beans sell at from \$2 to \$20 per pound, according to the quality, Hawaii would gain immensely from a demonstration of the fact that its soil and climate is adapted to their growth.

People are beginning to wonder what became of the money collected from school children a few years ago to build a battleship called "the American Boy." Los Angeles is trying to get back her share, which amounts to several thousand dollars. It was understood at the time that the fund was nearly a million but nothing has been heard since either of the money or the ship.

The Republican meeting on Saturday night was one of the best, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, that has been held in this city for a long time. It showed an interest on the part of the voter which augurs a great turnout of Kuhlmeier on election day. So far the Home Rulers have not begun to match its showing of strength.

The Wilcox speakers now refer to the white men of the Territory as "white cockroaches," "white snakes" and the like. They are the only people in the canvass who draw a color line. Suppose on that account Wilcox, at the concluding session, should find a white Congress drawing a color line against him? What a howl would be there, my countrymen.

When the Home Rulers talk of crematories they overlook the fact that if the Marine Hospital service ever takes charge of the Settlement, as the Wilcox bill proposes, a place to burn dead lepers will be among the first structures built.

The earthquake the other night seems to have stirred Kilauea and now the ancient crater is sending up geyser of fire. Probably no finer sight for tourists can be had in any part of the United States.

With the President dissatisfied with Wilcox and nine out of ten Congressmen snubbing him, he could not expect to get anything for Hawaii even if he knew how.

The times aren't so very hard when an audience can afford to buy eggs at five cents apiece to throw at the speakers.

## STRAIGHT VOTING.

On some sides the expression is heard from Republicans, "There are good men on the other tickets, so I shall vote for some of them." Certain candidates of the Siamese Twins are making their campaign, knowing that they have no hope of election unless they can secure sufficient Republican votes to place them in the Legislature, while the remainder of the men on the ticket which they grace are left at home. It is only fair to those who at this time contemplate scratching their tickets to present the case fairly and squarely, and thinking men, for weighing the whole situation, will certainly see that the interests involved in this fight, demand straightforward voting.

The Republicans stand pledged to a platform which safeguards the rights of every citizen of the Territory, and if elected cannot fail to carry out their promise to the people. Give to this community a Republican administration and the results will be seen even before the legislature sits. The return of confidence will be immediate and the people themselves will begin to reap the benefits at once. That this is the case seems to be beyond question, for the converse is proved by the lack of confidence which followed the actions of a Home Rule Legislature. The moneyed man of the United States to whose investments every man in the islands looks for the greater future of our industries, knows that all around him is prosperity, coming under a Republican administration and staying because of the very belief in the principles of the party in power, which insures its return at the fall elections.

But what do those same men who are looking for good things to buy and promote know of Home Ruleism? They are the men who own the ships which should be running into this harbor. They are the men whose money will make possible a revival in the estates which have languished for lack of development. What then do they know of the opposition to Republicanism in these islands? First they know that during the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced placing an export tax of \$10 a ton on sugar. They know that such a tax would cripple the industry, perhaps beyond repair. Then learning that Home Ruleism has again triumphed will they not feel that to invest money in Hawaii will be to take grave chances of jeopardizing its security?

They know that the campaign of the Home Rule party is made on lines of race and business prejudice, that the Home Rulers are appealing to their followers on the grounds of opposition to the material interests of the Territory. Will any man contemplating an investment, feel safe to place money in the country where the legislative power is avowedly opposed to the protection of the vested rights? Will the man who has an investment to make weigh the personality of the men elected. Rather will he not look to the fact that he is tied up to a party which gives on the stump, as the only excuse for its existence, the turning over of the system which brought great prosperity, lasting until in an evil moment the people placed it in the power of the Home Rulers to block the wheels of trade and progress?

Looking fairly in the face of the situation it is not a fact that the success of the Republican party will mean the return of the confidence of the people of the mainland, and of the men who are capable of employing labor here, in the stability of our institutions? Should not these considerations weigh above the selfish ones of casting a vote for a personal friend? It would appear that if ever a straight vote was needed the coming election was the time for its casting. The presence of a misfit democracy in the field, a democracy which for sake of less than fifteen per cent of the offices gave its consent that two members of the party should accept nominations on a platform which endorses a Republican administration, does not change the situation in the least. The election of a ticket with Wilcox at its head must be considered a Home Rule victory, and now as never before, the material interests of the country demand that the United States know that Hawaii is no longer reactionary but progressive.

What if in a personal opinion opposed to that of a majority of the Republican conventions, there is one man on the misfit ticket who is better fitted for the Legislature than his neighbor on the Republican ticket. Should not the people now declare that the time has come for a complete changing of the past record, and the majority of the Congress before which Hawaii will stand asking favors, be told that the people recognize the fact that Republicanism has in the past made for progress, and the majority of the voters of the newest Territory wishes to stand with the advancing procession?

A scratched vote is a half vote against Republicanism.

The Independent again tells the Molokai lepers to mind their own business and keep out of politics. With its usual lucidity the Wilcox organ asks: "Are they the whole cow cheese in a small circle that would compel a worm to turn in its narrow cell?" And again, "Do they (the lepers) believe they are the whole people and upon them rests the pivotal point that will turn the country in favor of Republicanism?" "We plainly told the country's leper wards," shouts the Wilcox organ, "to mind their own business and mean every word of it." After this the enthusiasm of the Molokai people for Wilcox will be expected to show itself in its fountain.

Wilcox men are defending his inaction on the plea that the habes worked against him and thus destroyed his influence. To the ordinary observer it would seem a bad way to gain confidence to spend an evening in hurling epithets. The same enemies will not be converted into friends by abuse, but if strong before will be doubly strong after and instead of sixteen failures and one success Wilcox will share a clean list of failures the next time.

The rescue of the Legislature from the Home Rulers is well on the cards. It is some time since the Wilcox party talked of being able to win a two-thirds majority there, the outfit being mighty busy now trying to escape a minority fate.

## WILCOX AND THE LEPROS.

In his more recent speeches on the subject, Delegate Wilcox has declared that he is not in favor of bringing leprosy to Molokai from the mainland. If this is true, why then does his bill, which he still proposes to urge, provide for just that transfer? Wilcox's extracts from the measure which Wilcox introduced on December 17, 1901:

## A BILL.

To provide a reservation for leprosy persons. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That that part of the island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kalaupapa, and now used as a place of confinement for leprosy persons, is HEREBY DECLARED TO BE A GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.

Sec. 2. That whenever the board of health of any State or Territory of the United States shall declare that a person is infected with leprosy, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transport said infected person to SAID RESERVATION and there confine said infected person until cured.

In other words, Wilcox is opposed to the leprosy idea in his campaign only but is working for it in Congress.

The lepers should not permit themselves to be deceived by Wilcox. The immense sums of money he says would be spent at Molokai by the Federal Government are not for the purpose of settling lepers free. That is an act which would cost nothing except the few hundred dollars required for steamers and fares. What is wanted of the Wilcox money is to build the institutions which would be required to carry out the provisions of the Wilcox and Wanger bills. What are these institutions? They are:

1. Prison wards for the complete segregation of men and women and of varying types of the disease.
2. Operating and dissecting rooms for surgical treatment and post mortems.
3. A crematory for burning the dead.
4. Kitchens for the preparation of special diets required in determining dietary values.

These structures would all be required in carrying out the rules of the United States Marine Hospital Service in the treatment and study of any kind of plague, leprosy in especial.

Some friend of Wilcox, who is too timid to sign his name to communications, writes the Bulletin that the United States could not, from motives of Christianity, treat the lepers as harshly as the Advertiser said it would in yesterday's leading article. Unfortunately for the theory of that writer, the facts are dead against him. Not only does Senator Burton declare that the United States, if it takes charge at Molokai, would separate the male and female lepers and keep them apart, but that is precisely what is being done in the Philippines today where lepers have been collected by the Government. These unfortunates are imprisoned, segregated as to sex, deprived of fish and experimented upon by the doctors. Within a month past this paper has reprinted from the Manila Times an account of the escape from jail of several lepers who could no longer endure the hardships thrust upon them. It may be taken for granted that the United States' authorities are not intentionally cruel; but so great is the fear of leprosy among Americans that they count no measure too drastic to prevent the spread of the disease, believing that it is better to visit hardships upon a few leprosy persons than to expose millions of non-leprosy persons to the visitation of the plague.

The Wanger leper bill, referred to above, was introduced as a supplementary measure to the Wilcox bill, on January 23, 1902. This measure confesses the object of carrying out the intention of the Berlin Leprosy Conference—a body which formulated rules of the most severe character—and provides that lepers shall be isolated in "special asylums" and shall have no "bodily contact" with other people. Treating of members of known leprosy families who are free of the disease the bill says:

They shall be kept under strict supervision by the local boards of health in the United States for the term of seven years, at the end of which time, if no leprosy has developed, they are to be free of any further supervision.

Applied to Hawaii this section would visit upon the uninfected kindred of lepers a surveillance seven years long.

The way to kill both these measures is to send to Congress a man who, like Prince Kuhio, will be able to demonstrate that the interests of lepers are best conserved by a continuance of the methods which now obtain at Molokai. If Wilcox goes back he will work for his own measure and, in case it passes, the Wanger bill, which supplies the details of administration and is understood to be approved in the main by the Surgeon General, would naturally go with it.

Candidate for the Senate Jesse P. Makani, Home Rule member of the last legislature, thinks that he has been harshly dealt with when he is accused of "holding up" the leper bill. He bases his plea upon the fact that the bill did not leave the Speaker's table for reference to his committee, and so he could not have held it up. One of the Republican members says that Makani is really responsible, for when the Home Rulers with the desire of securing an extra session broke a quorum of the House, he promised to do all that he could for the leper bill, and although he had one friend who would have done as he asked, permitted the closing days of the session to pass without action though once there were fifteen members, and his friend would have completed the quorum. When a leader hides behind a subterfuge to escape the just comment of his mixed constituents he shows himself unworthy of their renewed confidence.

Wilcox was only a platitude within two years ago, narrowly missing defeat. He had no such opposition as he is getting now, nor a record of legislative failure to contend with.

Prince Kuhio will not lose anything by his Hilo trip but Wilcox will find that a few things have happened there since he left.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. W. W. Hall returned to Honolulu on Friday. She has been the guest for a week at Pineapple Hill, Wahiawa, of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. James.

Captain Berger is expected next Friday from his vacation trip to the coast and public concerts by the Government band will be resumed on November 1.

Secretary Cooper has sent a circular letter to each of the Road Boards in the Territory asking for estimates for appropriations required for the next two years. These are to be made up in a report to be submitted to the legislature. A report is asked also on the work already accomplished.

An order was made yesterday in United States court for the payment of witnesses in the Tanbara case. The murder trial was a rather expensive proceeding, the total cost being over \$1500. No further move looking towards an appeal has been made, and if it is taken, the case will probably go direct to the United States Supreme Court.

## Old Whalers Want Coffee.

Every little while a request comes to some Honolulu man from some old whaler who is stowed away in a "snug harbor" on the Atlantic coast for "a bag of that old Hawaiian coffee, that's got a smell that will gladden a fellow's heart when he is ten miles away from it." In most cases the coffee is got together and sent along, as the old whalers love the island coffee, and say that nothing like it is to be secured from any other portion of the globe.

A Canadian Pacific freight train was thrown into the Pitt river near New Westminster, but no one was seriously injured.

**SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS.** Sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**The "Star" Ventilator.** Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

**Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.** Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

The tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel, saw plates. Send for illustrated book let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION.** This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rind, Rodan, Joubert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for the treatment of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kidney ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION NO. 2** for purifying the blood, curing pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, is superior to the destruction of mercury, which is ruin to health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all venereal matter from the body.

**THERAPION NO. 3** for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, malarial climates.

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 27, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCHANDISE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	400	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	50,000	50	40	
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	22 1/2	23 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,712,750	100	30	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	22	24
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	12 1/2	
Honolulu	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	8	
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	300,000	100		70
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	25	4	
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	80	
Queens	1,000,000	20	7 1/2	
Oakala	500,000	30	7 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ass.	812,000	20	7 1/2	
Oahu Paid Up	2,500,000	20	7 1/2	
Oowah	150,000	100		122 1/2
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	1,000,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Popeo	750,000	100		150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	70	
Waialae Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	90	
Waialua	700,000	100	240	300
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		170
STAMPS				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		107
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		97 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	85	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		
Mutual Tel. Co.	30,000	10		10
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	92 1/2	
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 4 p.c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
U. S. 4 p.c.				
U. S. 5 p.c.				
Oahu P. H. & C.				
Oahu P. H. & C.				
Kahuku 5 p.c.				
SESSION SALES.				
Forty Kahuku, \$20; 10 Oahu paid, \$18.				

## And as the Pyramids.

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes lumps in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Mrs. ASHLEY MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

## AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool  
Alliance Assurance Company of London  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh  
Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

## Hollister Drug Company

Honolulu, Hawaii.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$600,000.  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.  
Chas. M. Cooke, President  
P. C. Jones, Vice President  
C. H. Cooke, Cashier  
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier  
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, T. May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and promptly and carefully attend to business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits receive interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS



# DAVIES MONEY PAID IN

## Boyd Matter Will Be Settled Soon.

James H. Boyd yesterday paid into the Department of Public Works as a government realization, the sum of \$2,000 in gold, the amount received by him from T. H. Davies & Co. for road work in Hilo, and hitherto unaccounted for. The money was turned over to Chief Clerk White, after a lengthy conference between Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, Supt. Boyd and Land Commissioner Boyd.

There are many who think that Boyd will, within a short time, resume his standing as Superintendent of Public Works, though there could be obtained no official confirmation of the report yesterday.

The principal transaction to be explained by Boyd, was that in reference to the Davies matter, and as this seems to have been settled to the satisfaction of the Territorial officials, Secretary Cooper may turn the Public Works office to Supt. Boyd within a day or two if further explanations are equally satisfactory.

No official statement could be obtained yesterday as to the final disposition of the matter, all the officials concerned in the conference being equally reticent.

Following the close of conferences yesterday afternoon Governor Dole said: "In the Davies matter the \$2,000 has been paid into the Department of Public Works by Superintendent Boyd as a government realization."

"It is reported that the entire matter has been practically settled. Has it?" Governor Dole was asked.

"There are some other matters to be explained," was the reply. "But there is a prospect of their being disposed of soon."

Governor Dole stated that he did not consider himself at liberty to make public any of the remaining matters regarding the conduct of the Superintendent's office, which are to be explained. A formal letter was sent to Mr. Boyd in which all these matters were set out, and the greater part of the day was spent yesterday in explanations.

Mr. Boyd was not disposed to talk of the trouble, though he gave the impression that everything had been satisfactorily arranged and that he would soon resume charge of his office. He was in fact in his office and in conference with his clerks, when asked to make a statement in regard to the affair. "The matter is progressing," said Mr. Boyd. "There has been a tremendous upheaval in the office and naturally it takes time to get things back into shape." Secretary Cooper said he had nothing to add to the statement of the Governor and would not say whether he would turn over his office to Mr. Boyd now, or not.

### QUESTIONS COOPER'S AUTHORITY.

When the Walkiki Road Commission met yesterday morning in the office of the chairman, the question was raised as to the authority of Henry E. Cooper to act as Superintendent of Public Works, in appointing the commission. Judge Stanley, who appeared for W. H. Cornwell and others said that he would like to have the matter settled, though he had no objection to the members of the board, or to Cooper as superintendent. He contended, however, that there could be but one Superintendent of Public Works, and that both Boyd and Cooper could not hold the position at the same time. The commission adjourned without passing upon the question. In the meantime the matter will probably be disposed of by the re-appointment of the members of the commission, in the event that Supt. Boyd resumes his office. Supt. Boyd stated yesterday that he would do this if he took charge within a few days as expected. The commission adjourned until tomorrow afternoon when the Queen Emma Estate claim will be taken up. The Cornwell claim is set for Thursday.

### DOING GOOD WORK.

#### Weedon's Lecture Tour Takes Him to Los Angeles.

Walter C. Weedon, a popular lecturer of Hawaii, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, representing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Merchant's Association. Mr. Weedon has spent thirty-seven years in the islands and is in the United States at this time to impress upon tourists that Hawaii is "the wonderland—the Paradise of the Pacific."

"Just how long I shall stay here on this trip I do not know, but perhaps six months or a year. We are now seeking to increase our tourist crop over there, and that is principally why I am over here. I want to impress upon Western travelers that they cannot afford not to extend their trips to these beautiful vernal islands. It is a lovely ocean voyage, and more tourists should know the grandeur thereof. I have lived in the islands for thirty-seven years. We are planning largely for the St. Louis Exposition. We want to have a building of our own, and propose to spend from \$30,000 to \$50,000 on it. I shall negotiate on the matter as soon as I can get to St. Louis. Yes, I shall deliver many lectures here."—Los Angeles Times.

# FARMERS MEET AT WAHIAWA

(Continued from Page 1.)

acreage devoted to vegetable growing in the United States.

I have thought a brief summary of statistics on vegetable growing, as given in the Twelfth United States Census Report, just to hand, may be suggestive and of interest in showing the magnitude of this branch of agriculture in the United States.

The total acreage and value of vegetables, including field crops of Irish and sweet potatoes, for 1899 is placed at 5,732,191 acres, being 2 per cent of all farm crops for that year, their value being estimated at \$242,170,148, or 8.3 per cent of all farm crops; making an average value of \$42.00 per acre for vegetables as against 10.04 per cent for other crops. Of this immense acreage, slightly more than 50 per cent was devoted to Irish potatoes. Next come sweet potatoes with an acreage, including that of yams, of 537,447, and the value of the crop is stated to be \$19,876,200. Sweet potatoes, as you know, cannot be successfully grown over so wide a territory as the Irish potato. Its extensive production being confined mainly to the Southern States and California. These sections, however, seem to supply all home demands under ordinary conditions, and it therefore does not seem likely that Hawaii need look to the mainland for an outlet of this crop. The onion crop comes third in importance, the area of 47,983 acres valued at \$5,657,625; an average value of \$118.33. This may seem at first thought a promising field for our Hawaiian trucker, yet, my California experience leads me to believe that we cannot compete successfully with the mainland in onion growing. Our climate may be favorable, in fact we have grown choice bulbs of a half dozen varieties at Kamehameha, but in general our soils are as yet too raw for this exacting crop, except it be in limited areas. However, we should by all means supply our home demand, doubtless herein an opportunity awaits some skilled gardener.

Of miscellaneous vegetables grown for the market, an acreage of 1,175,290 is reported. Of the above, Hawaii and Alaska are accredited with 1,521 acres. The total value of the produce is given as \$227,746, an average of \$149.73 per acre. Unfortunately these two new territories have been thrown together in the census report, thus depriving us of more exact statistics for Hawaii.

Also, have I been unable to obtain even approximate figures covering our imports of vegetable products, but I have no doubt that a good many thousands of dollars are yet to be annually exchanged for staple vegetables and canned goods that might be grown here, and of superior quality. That the present state of affairs should not exist must be apparent to all thinking men, and the wonder is that our enterprising Chinese gardeners have not brought a change here. It seems to me the opportunity for superior intelligence and skill, and I base my conclusions on a year's residence and experience, during which time I have seen a long list of vegetables successfully grown here. I do not remember seeing finer string-beans, table beets, collards, sweet corn, endive, cucumbers, egg plants, leeks, lettuce, musk and water melons, okra, onions, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, saffron, Swiss chard, squash and tomatoes, than we exhibited at our recent Territorial fair and elsewhere in the vicinity of Honolulu, not omitting Wahiawa. But no systematic effort seems to have been made to supply our home wants by anyone excepting, perhaps, the Chinese gardeners, and variety, with them, is woefully lacking. It requires judgment and skill, this intensive farming which secures a continuous succession of first-class vegetables in great variety. But cannot Wahiawa colony become equal to the fullest requirements, I think so most decidedly, and your good beginnings under difficulties are our best promise for the future. I shall watch your development along this particular line with special interest—it has become a hobby with me.

I shall not attempt to tell you how to make a fortune on half an acre in half as many years because none of you would follow my directions, nor shall I follow the old time monthly garden calendar idea which gave the minutest instruction to every detail in gardening operations; happily the day is passing when the chief aim of books is to save one the trouble of thinking. In no other calling again ours, with its constantly varying conditions, are there better teachers than the personal observations and deductions obtained in practical experience harnessed to the suggestive helps from our National Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural colleges, and experimental stations, the Agricultural press and, last but not least, from Farmers' Institutes like ours, which give mutual strength and inspiration for further work.

Science and practice are each year becoming better friends. We are no longer satisfied in knowing how to hoe, irrigate or fertilize our crops, but we must know the why as well. And I cannot do better than to touch upon some of the broad underlying principles of agriculture, as they must equally apply to vegetable gardening, and perhaps suggest factors that may apply to your conditions.

Soil is the foundation and climate the roof of the farm, and vegetable gardening is farming intensified. But to the market gardener the selection of a favorable location is as important as the soil. "More mighty than Art is Nature," yet much can be done to improve a deficient soil. Great as is the value of a deep, rich, sandy loam for gardening purposes, no one doubts the greater value of Wahiawa here than if it were on any of the other islands. We cannot have sight of market opportunities and shipping facilities. "To produce is one thing, to sell another." Both soil and location must to a great

# PRINCE DAVID KAWANANAKOA OUT OF RACE FOR SENATOR

Will Formally Withdraw From the  
Contest at Once for Purely  
Personal Reasons.

Prince David last evening expressed surprise that his intentions had become known, but when questioned admitted that it was his plan to formally withdraw from the race. He said that he had no idea of the effect of his action, as he had not discussed its significance with anyone. He said he had simply come to the conclusion that he would not make the race for the place. The Prince has not made an active canvass, and it has been rumored recently that he had been solicited, but had refused, to make a tour of Oahu with Wilcox.

Friends of both the Princes expressed last evening the utmost satisfaction over the developments, as they said the

extent determine the kind of produce to be grown. If near a local market, then variety rather than quantity counts, and one often becomes his own direct salesman, which calls for the rare combination of business ability and gardening skill, a business of small but important detail. On the other hand, the extensive trucker at a distance is confronted by other problems. No matter how plentiful and how excellent his crop, if his market be glutted, even the low resulting profits are too often swallowed up by commission rates and freight charges. Again, the perishable nature of truck crops makes them especially susceptible to loss, thus compelling the more costly rapid transit methods to insure safe arrival at destination. It has been estimated that the producer often receives less than 30 per cent of the price paid by consumers, a strong intimation that our methods of marketing are still extremely crude. To remedy so gross a "defect" is surely worthy of careful study, since every per cent of increase in the farmer's returns is clear profit. Perhaps you have worked out the problem to your own satisfaction, but I dare say there is room for improvement everywhere. My own thought in the matter is that specialization must gradually be developed in one's crops, and only by careful organization and co-operation can you obtain the benefits to be derived from the combined knowledge, influence and resulting strength so essential to large operations. Wahiawa Colony is destined to become a large and influential institution if you so will it.

To me, farming, and especially vegetable gardening, is an experimental science, and every farmer is an experimenter to a greater or less extent. New questions are continually arising and the intelligent agriculturist answers them by putting such questions to the soil or crops themselves. Every farm is a chapter in the open book of nature, and at Kamehameha these chapters have been divided into several paragraphs, some of which may be interesting and suggestive.

Our whole farm has been plotted and the different fields designated. A careful record is kept of all operations such as clearing, tilling, sowing, varieties, their source, cost, time of maturity, and quality and quantity of the product. Variety tests are constantly under way and these test the seasons and benefit of rotation. Much good, I think, has resulted in a practical as well as in an educational way. With the new school year we have taken up fertilizing experiments in connection with methods of cultivation, irrigation and drainage, and we are planning a systematic fight against insect pests for the coming season. We are fortunate in having the critical trade of the schools, and many valuable lessons in neatness, cleanliness and promptness, cardinal principles in the selling of vegetables, are being taught the boys, and must prove useful to them in after life.

Not the least our vegetable garden has taught us is that there is work and study for a lifetime, a work in which no man is too high or too low to participate.

The lateness of the hour did not permit a lengthy discussion of this paper, and the subject went over to another meeting.

## THE SPALDING- WILLIAMS NUPTIALS

(Communicated.)

The marriage of J. P. Spalding of Koloa, to Miss Annie Williams of Honolulu was celebrated by a grand reception and luau at which nearly two hundred people attended. Enough refreshments were on hand to supply two hundred more, and a general good time was had throughout the entire day. In the evening a ball was given in honor of the newly married couple, by the Koloa people in general. M. A. Rogo conducted the whole affair from start to finish. Much credit is due him for his good work. A large luau, fifty by twenty-four was erected and three large tables were spread with the choicest Hawaiian dishes.

The luau and house were grandly decorated with ferns and Chinese lanterns for which Mr. Welsh was congratulated. The young couple have many friends and the presents make no bad showing. Many others are on their way. Quite a few people left the city to attend the wedding. After a whole day and evening of a general good time their friends left wishing the couple a happy and bright future.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Spalding are now spending their honeymoon in Koloa at the home of the bridegroom's parents.



result could not be otherwise than helpful to Prince Kuhio.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spalding, Honolulu has lost one of its prettiest Hawaiian ladies and much loneliness is caused to Mrs. J. P. Spalding's many friends, as she goes to Koloa to make it her future home.

## NAMES FOUND ON THE TICKETS

The following is a list of nominations as candidates for the coming election on November 4th, received in this office up to, and including, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, for the Third Senatorial and Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, Island of Oahu:

Third Senatorial District—William C. Aehl, Clarence W. Ashford (C. W. Akapaka), Edgar Cayless (Kapaikapa), D. P. R. Isenberg, David Kawanakoa, Jesse P. Makinai, L. L. McCandless (Linakona Ellwa), Chas. Notley (Kale Noleke).

Fourth Representative District—Joseph Aea, Frank Andrade, William Aylett (Wiji Alike), J. M. Camara, Samuel P. Chillingworth, William W. Harris, John D. Holt, Jr. (Keoni Holo opio), Harry A. Juen, S. K. Kamakala, Douglas Kaona, Jonah Kumalea, Carlos A. Long, C. J. McCarthy (Kale Makaka), I. Nauba, Gardner K. Wilder.

Fifth Representative District—Daniel Daman, J. M. Ezera, Frank R. Harvey (Palakiko Hae), John Lot Kaulukou, M. K. Kou, David M. Kupihea, William Mossman, Jr. (Mokimaka opio), L. E. Nainoa, Ben Naukana, Ng. Monwar (Manuwa), S. K. Oll, J. K. Paele, James E. Shaw (Kimo Ko), Henry C. Vida (to Hale Mau Mau).

### Kuhio and Wilcox.

It is difficult for any sensible man to point out one single good reason why Prince Kuhio should not be elected instead of Wilcox. So far as the work in Congress is concerned, there is no question but what Prince Kuhio, elected as a Republican, can have practically whatever he asks in reason from his Republican brothers in the house. Wilcox could not, and cannot do that. Prince Kuhio represents the young and fast increasing class of intelligent and wealthy Hawaiians, while Wilcox represents dead ideas—and himself. From no matter what point of view one looks at it the election of Prince Kuhio to Congress is so all important that the election of Wilcox, calmly considered, appears simply as a huge burlesque. If a subsidy is to be secured for the queen, Prince Kuhio, a relative of the queen and a wealthy Hawaiian in his own right, is the man to send. If appropriations are to be secured, Prince Kuhio, backed by his Republican prestige, can secure them. Two years ago, the election of Wilcox could have been construed to mean something, but under present conditions it would simply be a piece of pitiable folly.—Maui News.

### Meeting a Crisis.

There were strict orders in the Philippines regarding looting, and one day a lieutenant's suspicions were aroused by a private whom he saw peering eagerly under the piazza of a house on the outskirts of Manila.

"What are you doing there?" he demanded, in his gruffest tones.

"Why, sir," said the soldier, saluting, "I'm only trying to catch a chicken which I've just bought."

Lieutenant K— stooped and caught sight of a fine pair of fowls.

"There are two chickens under there," he exclaimed, excitedly; "I bought the other one. Catch 'em both."

John O'Donnell was suspended from the British Parliament upon the opening day for shaking his fist in the face of the Premier.

The fighting in Venezuela has not reached a decisive stage, though 600 casualties have been reported from the present battle.

A convention of strikers has been called which will probably end the coal strike.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup has reached New York.

CATARHUS IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# COURT HAS A BUSY DAY

Two decisions of much importance were given yesterday by Judge Robinson in cases which had been submitted to him during vacation time. In the suit of Lim Ah Lee vs. Ah Soon the court found for plaintiff with a similar finding in the case of Frank Godfrey vs. Emma M. Nakuina.

The first suit was for the settlement of damages in the Manoa Valley dispute over water rights. The case had been in the Supreme Court and was sent back in order that the damages might be assessed. Judge Robinson in fixing the damages goes into detail regarding the profits arising from the cultivation of taro. As to one patch of land not planted the court holds there can be no recovery, and as to ten other patches the damage can be but nominal. The court holds that the plaintiffs are entitled to three-fourths of the amount of taro which could have been grown, because during that season, there being a drought, other Manoa valley taro planters sustained a loss of one-fourth of their crop from natural causes.

The damage is fixed at \$1700 and the court says in conclusion:

Let a decree be entered in favor of complainants and against respondents, perpetually enjoining and restraining the respondents, their agents, servants and employees, from in anywise obstructing or interfering with or decreasing in volume the water flowing over the dam situated in Manoa stream known as and called Paalulu dam, or in any manner obstructing or interfering with or decreasing in volume the water used in supplying the lands of said complainants on the Ewa side of said Manoa stream flowing in the ditch designated and known as the Bishop dam, which said ditch is referred to in the pleadings in this cause and designated as Ditch A, on the diagram attached to complainants' bill of complaint and made a part thereof and marked Exhibit "A," every night from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and further on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays from 12 o'clock noon to 6 p. m. and also awarding said complainants damages in the sum of \$1700.00 sustained by them by reason of the unlawful acts of said respondents in trespassing upon said land and in obstructing and interfering with and decreasing in volume the water flowing over said Paalulu dam through said Ditch A, together with costs of suit.

### METCALF LEGAL HEIR.

In the case of Frank Godfrey as trustee for Thos. Metcalf vs. Emma Nakuina judgment was given for plaintiff. The suit was one in ejectment, the defendant holding possession for land bequeathed by Theophilus Metcalf to his son Frank, or by him to "his lawfully begotten children," and in case there were none the property was to go to the sister or brothers. There was considerable evidence both for and against the legitimacy of the child, but the court holds that the plaintiff is the son of Frank Metcalf and awards him the property. The court finds:

"I am satisfied from the evidence adduced that Thomas Metcalf, plaintiff's beneficiary, is the sole surviving lawfully begotten child of Frank Metcalf, and as such sole surviving lawfully begotten child, was entitled upon the death of his father, the said Frank Metcalf, to the immediate possession of the lands and premises described in the plaintiff's complaint, being for that time the owner in fee thereof, and that the plaintiff, as trustee for said Thomas Metcalf, under and by virtue of said deed, dated August 30th, 1901, ever since said last mentioned day has been, at the time of the commencement of this action was, and is now the owner and entitled to the possession of said lands and premises. The presumption of legitimacy of a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage is too strong to be overcome by the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendant in the case at bar."

### WILLIE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Willie Crawford, the Chinese Hawaiian, won first blood in the suit for divorce brought by his wife, Rebecca Crawford. The matter came up yesterday before Judge Robinson on motion for alimony. The defendant in reply set up the insufficiency of the complaint, it being alleged that it did not set out that they were not living together as husband and wife or had not been doing so for any length of time, prior to the filing of the petition.

Judge Robinson sustained the plea, holding that the defect to be a vital one, and the motion was dismissed with leave to the plaintiff to amend the libel.

### COURT NOTES.

Default was entered against defendant by Judge De Bolt in the case of Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. Leo Chit Sam.

The accounts of Henry Smith, as guardian of Miriam Lazarus, have been referred to E. C. Peters as master. The accounts of Henry Smith, trustee under the will of Richard Meek, were referred to P. D. Kellett, Jr.

An appeal has been taken in the case of H. Takahashi vs. W. C. Aehl.

The annual accounts of J. O. Carter, guardian of the Hardee minors, have been approved.

Judge De Bolt yesterday ordered defendant to pay alimony of \$20 semi-monthly in the case of Ida Dean vs. Chas. E. Dean. An attorney's fee of \$20 is also allowed.

James W. Lloyd has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thos. A. Lloyd. Deceased leaves property valued at \$22,700.

Frank Pahlia has been appointed administrator of the estate of Manu. Deceased left property worth \$1276.

The accounts of Sophie H. B. Pratt as executrix of the estate of James Hyde Pratt have been approved.

Cecil Brown has been appointed executor of the estate of Geo. E. Boardman; W. A. Whitney and S. B. Rose, who were named in the will, having renounced their claims. Bond was fixed at \$25,000.

W. L. Howard has been granted leave to make a partial distribution of the estate of A. Kroft, deceased.

# WHALEN A SOURCE OF TROUBLE

## Peacock Sued for Value of the Vessel.

The ill success which so far has attended the Marcus Island expedition still appears to cling to the promoters of the project. Yesterday, in the United States court, suit was instituted against Walter C. Peacock, on behalf of the United States, to recover the sum of \$2,500, being the value of the Julia E. Whalen, the vessel which carried the exploring party to the island.

According to the petition filed by United States Attorney Breckons, the vessel becomes forfeited to the United States because her owner, Walter C. Peacock, registered her as an American vessel, when in fact he was not a citizen of the United States.

While the error was made perhaps inadvertently, the suit, it is said, still lies against Mr. Peacock, and was instituted by the United States attorney at the direction of the solicitor of the treasury, as is attested in the declaration attached to the petition. Though Mr. Peacock was eligible to citizenship, he did not take out his final papers until some time after the return of the Whalen from the Marcus Island expedition. This became known to Collector Stackable at that time, and there was then thought of taking possession of the Whalen and preventing her sale. However, the purchase of the vessel by an innocent party does affect the claim of the United States, if there be any, so the sale was allowed to proceed. The matter was referred to the Washington authorities, with the request that the district attorney was requested to begin suit against W. C. Peacock for the value of the vessel.

The following are the allegations in the petition filed yesterday:

"That heretofore and on, to wit, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1902, in order to secure the registry, under the laws of the United States, of a certain vessel known as the 'Julia E. Whalen,' did take an oath, at the port of Honolulu, in the district and Territory of Hawaii, before R. C. Stackable special deputy collector of customs in and for said district, the said R. C. Stackable being then and there an officer authorized to make such registry. That in said oath so taken as aforesaid, the said Walter C. Peacock, under and by the name of Walter C. Peacock, did swear, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, amongst other things, that he, the said Walter C. Peacock, was a citizen of the United States of America, and that the said Walter C. Peacock was, at the time of the making of said oath, the sole owner of the vessel 'Julia E. Whalen,' and did further make oath, to the best of his belief and knowledge, that no subject or citizen of any foreign power, either directly or indirectly, by way of trust or confidence or otherwise, was interested in said vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof.

"That at the time of the taking of the oath aforesaid, the said Walter C. Peacock, in truth and in fact was not a citizen of the United States of America, but a subject and citizen of a foreign power, which said fact was within the knowledge of the said Walter C. Peacock.

"That at the time of the taking of the oath as aforesaid, a subject and a citizen of a foreign power, to wit, the said Walter C. Peacock, was interested in the said vessel 'Julia E. Whalen,' and was the sole owner thereof, and in truth and fact, within the knowledge of said Walter C. Peacock, the statement made by the said Walter C. Peacock in said oath, that no subject or citizen of said foreign power was interested in said vessel, was not true.

"That the value of the said vessel, Julia E. Whalen, is the sum of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars.

"That by reason of the facts aforesaid, and by force of the statutes of the United States of America, to wit, Sections 4142 and 4143 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said defendant, Walter C. Peacock, forfeited and became liable to pay to the United States of America the value of said vessel, to wit, the sum of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars, and an action has accrued to demand and have of the said defendant the sum of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars. Yet the said defendant, though requested has not paid to the United States of America the said sum of money, or any part thereof, but refuses to do so to the damage of the United States of America in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

"Wherefore, judgment for the sum above stated is asked on behalf of the United States."

### Who Cares Whether?

It is rumored on Maui, though whether true or not the News does not know, that Judge Humphreys of Honolulu and Judge Little of Hilo are quietly opposing Prince Kuhio, and throwing their influence to Wilcox. If this be true, the motive can readily be understood. When Satan, overcome, reeled and fell from the ramparts of heaven, he drew many great, but lesser lights with him. If it be not true, Judge Humphreys and Judge Little should be informed of the vicious rumor at once in order that they may correct it in haste.—Maui News.

A gale off the coast of Ireland caused several wrecks.



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## ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 1902 of two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.  
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.  
The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., May 12, 1902. 2383

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.  
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing permanent cure.  
Cures Old Sores.  
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Clears the Blood from all impurities.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes gained off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are stamped on the Government stamp. "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Kohala Sugar Company,  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company,  
The Puna Plantation Works, Ltd.,  
The Standard Oil Company,  
The George F. Evers Steam Pump & Water Works,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston,  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.,  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Sleep is induced by the Javanese, states a French author, by compressing the carotids. These large arteries, which carry blood to the brain, run up ward below the ear from the lower front of the neck, and are pressed with a hand on each side of the neck. The brain congestion producing wakefulness is thus reduced.

## PROGRESS OF HAWAII

## Jared Smith's Report of Agricultural Station.

The annual report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for 1901, by Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in charge, has been issued. The report is illustrated by several plates. One view shows the rice and taro fields of Pauoa Valley; another gives views of the women workers of the taro fields, views of the station sites, and a number of clever pictures of things bearing on our agricultural industry.

The report is as follows:  
The period from April 5 to May 15 was occupied in making preliminary surveys of the land which had been set apart for the use of the station, the Kewalo-uka tract in Makiki valley, adjacent to the city of Honolulu. This tract, containing 134 acres, lying along the southeast slope of the Punchbowl and Tantalus ridge, is nearly two miles long and has a maximum width of about 300 yards at its lowest portion, nearest the city, and about 100 yards at the upper end. The elevation ranges from 125 feet, nearest the city, to 1,350 feet on the end nearest Mount Tantalus, the height of that peak being 2,013 feet.

Although the preliminary arrangements had been entered into in September, 1900, between the governor of the territory and Dr. Stubbs, yet the formal transfer did not take place until June 10, 1901, when two tracts were reserved to the territory, one of ten acres as a stone quarry and a second of fifty-two acres on the slopes and within the crater of Punchbowl Hill, which was reserved for a public park. By the courtesy of the secretary of the navy this department was granted the temporary use of the naval hospital site for experimental purposes. The work of clearing land and erecting buildings was begun with as little delay as possible. Twenty-four acres, comprising all of the naval hospital reservation and land adjacent to it, was cleared of a dense growth of guava and lantana bushes, prickly pear, and algaroba or the mesquite bean woods. The contract under which the work was performed called for the removal of all tree stumps and roots and plowing the land to the depth of 20 inches. This work was not completed within the period agreed upon, but was carried out in an extremely careful manner, reflecting great credit upon the contractor. The cost of this work amounted to \$30 per acre. About 30 cords of wood, worth \$10 a cord, was obtained from this land and is now on hand subject to sale.

Thirteen acres of 15-year-old planted eucalyptus or Australian gum forest was also cleared at the upper end of the tract at a contract price of \$55 per acre. The trees were very dense in this forest, and the cost of removal of roots and stumps much greater than in the open algaroba and guava woods at the lower elevation. This contract was carried out by Japanese labor and was not as efficiently performed as the previous one, given to an American firm. About 400 cords of wood were secured by the contractor, valued at \$3 to \$3.50 per cord.

Contracts were also let for the erection of an office and a residence building. The office contains two rooms, and is intended to be only one wing of a building, the remainder to be completed at a later date.  
The residence contains six rooms. Both office and residence occupy a commanding position on the heights above and back of Honolulu, at an elevation of 350 feet above sea level. These buildings cost \$3,900, the contract not including the painting.

A two-story stable, 18x32 feet, with three stalls, carriage room, tool and harness rooms, was planned and built by the special agent in charge. In connection with the stable are a 2,000-gallon tank, watering trough, and manure shed, and there are feed bins and chutes at convenient location.

A two-room hut or cottage was also built to serve as quarters for the laborers employed. A poultry house and poultry yard inclosed by wire netting has been built; also a small house in which to store dynamite, considerable amounts of which have been used in blasting and grading operations necessary in grading and making roads around the station buildings.

A seed bed was prepared and covered over with slats in lieu of a glass or canvas covered propagating house.  
The location of the station buildings having been made above the level to which city water is at present supplied, a water system had to be installed by the station. A line of one-inch pipe was laid 300 feet to connect with the city water system, and a 10,000 gallon tank was placed at an elevation of 250 feet, that being the maximum height above sea level at which city water is now supplied. Another 10,000-gallon tank was erected back of the residence, at a height above the floor line to give enough water pressure in both office and residence.

A 1½-horse-power gasoline engine and double-acting pump were installed at the 250-foot level, and the water is pumped through a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe into the upper tank. A 4-inch swing check valve was placed between the pump and the upper tank to relieve the engine from the longitudinal vibration resulting from the alternating rise and fall of the 2-inch column of water in the discharge pipe. The working pressure is about 40 pounds. All outside water connections, including the installation of the pumping plant, were made by station employees and not by contract; this having proved the only satisfactory way of getting work done, and at the same time the cheapest.  
A dark room for photographic work and the storage of chemicals has been built in one of the office rooms, and a water-closet is also being added. About 200 feet of board walks have been laid.

All station buildings have been painted at least one coat by workmen employed direct by the station, this having been found to be the cheapest and most satisfactory method for all work. A garden has been prepared by trenching the soil and adding lime. About 20 acres on the slope above the station buildings have been roughly cleared of guava and lantana to allow the grass to grow up for pasturage. Tools required for the large force of laborers employed have been purchased from time to time, so that there is now on hand a very satisfactory supply, including the ordinary farm, blacksmith, and carpenter's articles. A blacksmith shop is planned and will shortly be erected, so that repairs and breakages may be attended to without delay and at little cost.

A fire plug with fifty feet of fire hose has been connected with the main discharge pipe from the pump to give needed fire protection. Other connections will be installed at each of the principal buildings. The large tank has been connected with the one beside the stable, and this in turn with a smaller one at the laborers' quarters, and connections have been made where easy of access in the garden for irrigation, on a moderate scale.

On the upper clearing where the blue gum forest was cut away, about one and one-half acres have been dug over and terraced, using some of the cord wood for buttress work. Here also a two-room hut has been erected for laborers' quarters, at an elevation of about 1,705 feet. This cottage has a corrugated galvanized-iron roof, made with a four-foot overhang, the idea being to collect as much rainfall as possible. Besides the two living rooms there is a large supply and tool room. The water from the roof is stored in a 3,000-gallon tank; pipes are laid from this so that the water can be used on the terraces. A 2,000-gallon tank and lumber for the construction of a small stable are now on the ground and will be put up some time this winter. These buildings were considered necessary because of the elevation above the main station buildings. The upper clearing is more than a mile from the office by the most direct route, along a narrow and steep bridle trail, or fully four miles by the winding Tantalus wagon road.

This comprises in brief the constructive work on the Hawaii Experiment Station for the period from April 5 to November 1, 1901, seven months.

The correspondence has been rather large, the station having already given assistance and information to many farmers in all the islands of the group.

Some poultry experiments have also been inaugurated. These could be undertaken immediately without great expense, and it is hoped that they may lead to results of immediate practical usefulness. Largely because of the great number of diseases with which harnyard fowls are afflicted in the Hawaiian Islands, the supply of poultry does not meet the demand. Live chickens sell in Honolulu markets for \$15 a dozen and eggs at from forty to fifty cents a dozen. If the station can demonstrate a practical way for the economical production of chickens and eggs it will add largely to the resources of the small farmers on the islands. The ravages of the disease known as "New Head" are so severe as to almost prevent the raising of domestic fowls. An article on chickens and their diseases in Hawaii has been prepared by my assistant, Mr. F. Sedgwick, and published as Bulletin No. 1 of the Hawaii Station. This treats of sore head, as well as of several other common diseases, and gives simple precautions and preventive measures which, if adopted by poultry growers, will do much toward enabling farmers to fight disease.

As soon as possible, experiments will be begun in animal husbandry and dairying. Owing largely to an insufficiency of forage, meats are very expensive. In the markets of Honolulu hogs sell for from ten to seventeen cents per pound live weight. To remedy this difficulty it is intended to undertake at an early date feeding experiments with various roots and tubers and with the common papaya as food for swine.

As soon as possible, experiments in dairying should be undertaken upon a carefully planned system. Dairying and cattle feeding are now being carried on on a small scale with some measure of success, but the supply of milk and butter is insufficient to meet the demands of the home trade. Island buttermilk sells for sixty cents per gallon, milk for twelve cents a quart, and Hawaiian-made cheese is almost unknown in the Hawaiian markets. A few of the dairies are managed on a scientific basis.

There is, moreover, widespread ignorance of the best combinations of feeds and too great dependence on one-sided rations both in feeding dairy cattle and in fattening animals for the shambles. The use and necessity of leguminous forage plants are not recognized. Enough by-products of the sugar plantations are burned every year to feed all the beef, pork, and mutton consumed in the islands.

Experiments should be conducted in the utilization of the waste cane tops in the form of silage for feeding dairy cattle and beef steers, and with the waste molasses for fattening sheep, cattle, and hogs. On some plantations the work horses and mules are fed cane tops and molasses to good advantage. The practice can be extended to other branches of animal husbandry with profit. But it is of even greater importance that extensive experiments be carried on with forage plants rich in protein, the clovers and beans, to supplement and fully utilize the heat and fat-making constituents of the cane top and sorghum rations generally used. The Hawaiian Islands can grow and fatten more than enough animals to supply the home demand. At present, considerable importations of cattle, beef, mutton, hogs, and pork are made from the mainland, Australia, and New Zealand. Because of the location of the group, Hawaii ought to be able to command a superior market for all her surplus dairy and meat products in the Orient.

## COFFEE IN HAWAII.

Probably \$10,000,000 has been sunk in unprofitable coffee cultivation in these islands during the last ten years. An intelligent investigation of all phases of the coffee industry will well repay. Coffee is a white man's crop. It is grown at elevations unsuited to cane and where the climate is admirably

adapted to a comfortable and healthful existence.

The coffee lands of Hawaii can be made as productive as any in the world. Experiments in the selection and crossing of varieties to produce more prolific and hardier trees, and especially an investigation of the methods of curing coffee, should be made in an effort to save this industry. Hawaiian coffee has already made for itself an enviable reputation for quality and flavor of berry. It could be sold on its merits instead of in competition with the low-grade coffees of Brazil and Central America. It would in time prove an immensely profitable crop. An effort should be made to save this industry from total extinction. It is a crop especially suited to the small farmer and the small investor—the man who can build up a home and care for his crop himself. The establishment of the coffee industry on a successful basis would make the Hawaiian Islands a land of small farmers more quickly than the transformation could be accomplished in any other way or through the medium of any other crop or industry.

The cause of the failure of the coffee industry in Hawaii has been primarily the abnormally low prices of coffee, due to overproduction in coffee-growing countries all over the world. Annexation made the sugar planters wealthy because Hawaiian sugar was at once admitted duty free. It also brought ruin to the coffee planters because it placed Hawaiian coffee in competition with the South and Central American duty-free coffee, whereas there had been up to the time of annexation a duty on foreign coffees imported into Hawaii. It reaches its optimum development at elevations of from 1,300 to 2,500 feet above sea level and in this Territory that belt is, on all the islands, one where the climatic conditions are ideal. If coffee can be restored by Congress to the same status which it enjoyed previous to American control, Hawaii and Porto Rico can produce within ten years all of the amount consumed by the United States. A duty of from 2½ to 5 cents per pound on coffee would do more toward making Hawaii a land of prosperous homesteads and prosperous people than any other legislative measure which could be taken. The coffee lands lie above the cane lands and the development of the coffee industry will thus not interfere with cane growing. But in case sugar should even go down to such a point that its cultivation would prove unprofitable at least a portion of the cane lands in some portions of the islands would be capable of profitable conversion into coffee. There has been enough experience in coffee growing in these islands to develop a distinctly Hawaiian system of cultivation and treatment. The mistakes made by new men in a new land with a new and untried crop, such, for instance, as that of using Ceylon methods in Olaa, have been costly, but such work will not have to be done over again. There are still many men who believe in the future of coffee in Hawaii. These are maintaining their plantations at least possible cost, but with a view to deriving at least a living from the land. The low prices for the crop have weakened out all except those who were conducting the business on an economical basis.

There are, at a low estimate, 200,000 acres of coffee lands on the four islands, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, most of it still virgin forest. And there is another 100,000 acres and more which would not fall within the belt of optimum conditions, but where coffee could undoubtedly be grown. The limit of production would be near 100,000 tons, and this yield could be reached without converting to the purpose one single acre of land on which sugar cane is now grown. If Congress will afford to coffee the same protection which is extended to sugar, it would mean not only the building up of an industry among our own people and within our own borders, but the establishment of this industry on a firm basis would also mean a marked increase in the number of small landowners. From the national standpoint, that State which produces or can produce within its own borders the greatest number of necessities consumed by its own people is the strongest. To foster the coffee industry in these islands of the Pacific will be to make Hawaii a stronger member of the family of States.

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American duty on this product, there is still hope for greater reward in store for the Hawaiian grower. Investigations as to cultivation and the most efficient use of water would well repay. In this connection and as an aid to the future development of this island group a comprehensive soil survey of all the agricultural lands would save to the men who are to develop the resources of the land millions of dollars. Much experimental work has been done in trying to grow this or that crop. A soil map of the islands would, in case some one crop were found which grows better here than anywhere else, indicate exactly in what other regions this crop would be most likely to succeed. There is hardly a crop cultivated in all the subtropical regions of the globe but which has been grown here at some period during the past eighty years. Fruits, nuts, dyes, tannins, precious woods, spices, vegetables, drugs, fibers, and forage plants have been grown in endless variety. The castor-oil bean is grown in Kona and finds ready sale at \$60 per ton. Tea is almost a weed in Olaa and Hamakua. Vanilla thrives in Kona, and the cocoanut in Puna. There are large trees of cacao, the source of chocolate, in the city of Hilo, and the African oil palm lines the streets of Honolulu. Tobacco of excellent quality has been grown on all the islands. The opportunities for work in lines where practical agricultural benefit will result are so many that it is difficult to choose what first to undertake.

## SUGGESTED LINES OF INQUIRY.

The economic conditions of Hawaii are such that new industries can be established only with the greatest difficulty. In connection with all other old insular regions there has been a multitude of serious insect and animal pests introduced, not through intent but as a concomitant of commerce. In this regard the history of Hawaiian agriculture is parallel with that of many other tropical islands, such as the Fiji Islands and the British West Indies. Plants may be introduced without their insect enemies, or insects which in their native country are kept in check by natural enemies, and parasites may here breed in enormous numbers and adapt themselves to new host plants, to the detriment of the farmer. Hawaii is full of ornamental exotics which have become weeds, and of Chinese, Japanese, Australian, American, and Old World insects which, free from all natural check, ravage alike the native vegetation and the cultivated crops. The lot of the farmer is thus in a way more difficult than in continental regions. The battle is a continuous one. The practical entomologist thus finds here a wider field for work, and although much has been done, a vast amount of work is yet to be accomplished. Some crops are abnormally free from blights and disease. Others fall a ready prey to hosts of enemies whose attacks the plants themselves are not prepared to resist nor do the farmers know how to combat. What is true of insect pests is also true of fungus and bacterial diseases. The field of investigation is a new one, hardly yet touched upon.

Lower world's prices for sugar means a narrowing of the margin of profit. With such a fall in prices and profits must come the substitution of more careful handling, better cultivation, conservation of the irrigation water (where used), and a more skillful fertilization of the soil. The Hawaiian sugar planters are prone to ignore these factors and to ascribe all of their benefits to cheap labor. If planters in other parts of the tropics can grow sugar at a profit in the open competition of the world's markets and in spite of the

## RESERVOIR IN LAVA BED

## The Plans Made for Hilo Water Works.

Hilo's new water works is to be built in a lava bed. The plans for the water system of the Rain city have been completed and bids will be asked for immediately from contractors both here and in Hilo. The appropriation made by the legislature for the purpose was \$10,000 and the plans prepared by the Department of Public Works were made out, with that estimate in view.

No pumping apparatus or machinery of any kind is required in the system planned for Hilo. A simple reservoir at sufficient altitude to give the desired pressure is all that is needed, but the system is still somewhat elaborate, though not complicated.

The reservoir is to be built upon the Pahoehehe lava, field above Hilo. It will be of sufficient size to hold 700,000 gallons of water which is ample for the supply of the city, both for domestic and fire uses. The reservoir is to be excavated from the lava at Pahoehehe. The plans call for a basin fourteen feet in depth and with the bottom dimensions sixty by eighty feet. The sides will slope so that the upper surface of the basin will be eighty by one hundred feet across.

Concrete walls are to be built to enclose the pit. The lava will probably have to be blasted out, and there is considerable speculation as to the formation of the flow at this point. There may be simply a thin surface covering, which, when taken out, will leave an excavation larger than that required for the reservoir. In this event filling will be required. On the other hand no air bubble may have formed at the time of the lava flow, and the contractor must then blast out the solid stone. As will be seen the contract will be one furnishing considerable latitude for the bidders, as well as speculation as to the amount of labor required.

The reservoir is to be entirely enclosed by a wooden fence and over it is to be constructed a roof of corrugated iron which will keep the water free from dirt, and shut out the hot sun's rays. There is also to be frame work of wire netting, and the shed will be substantially built.

The reservoir is to be fed from cold mountain springs through an eight inch pipe. The outflow pipe is ten inches in diameter, which is ample for the supply of the city. Bids are to be asked immediately and work will probably be commenced within a month.

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American duty on this product, there is still hope for greater reward in store for the Hawaiian grower. Investigations as to cultivation and the most efficient use of water would well repay. In this connection and as an aid to the future development of this island group a comprehensive soil survey of all the agricultural lands would save to the men who are to develop the resources of the land millions of dollars. Much experimental work has been done in trying to grow this or that crop. A soil map of the islands would, in case some one crop were found which grows better here than anywhere else, indicate exactly in what other regions this crop would be most likely to succeed. There is hardly a crop cultivated in all the subtropical regions of the globe but which has been grown here at some period during the past eighty years. Fruits, nuts, dyes, tannins, precious woods, spices, vegetables, drugs, fibers, and forage plants have been grown in endless variety. The castor-oil bean is grown in Kona and finds ready sale at \$60 per ton. Tea is almost a weed in Olaa and Hamakua. Vanilla thrives in Kona, and the cocoanut in Puna. There are large trees of cacao, the source of chocolate, in the city of Hilo, and the African oil palm lines the streets of Honolulu. Tobacco of excellent quality has been grown on all the islands. The opportunities for work in lines where practical agricultural benefit will result are so many that it is difficult to choose what first to undertake.

Investigations in forestry are much to be desired, but these can not be undertaken by the station without considerable increase in its resources; and, in any case, whatever investigations the station might undertake in this direction should be done in cooperation with the Bureau of Forestry.

Many of the native woods of this group are extremely valuable from a commercial standpoint, and a considerable trade in these woods, notablykoa and sandal, at one time flourished. It would be well if the entire backbone of each main mountain chain of each of the islands be set apart in forest reserves under the Federal Government, in order that the native forests may be protected and preserved and that a modern and legal system of forest conservation may be carried out. The sugar plantations all depend directly or indirectly on the wooded mountain slopes for their water supply, and it is due to their owners that something be done to check the further destruction of the native forests, and also to replant large areas with trees (native and foreign) which shall in the future become commercially valuable.

The station has already attained a sure footing in Hawaii. Many inquiries in regard to local problems in agriculture have been received and answered, and the interest in the station is constantly growing. If sufficient money can be appropriated to provide a suitable permanent equipment, results will be sooner be obtained.

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The Supreme Court rendered a decision Saturday sustaining Judge Little in the case of B. I. Jones vs. J. K. Peterson. The suit was for specific performance of contract and the lower court found for plaintiff. Chief Justice Fear wrote the unanimous opinion.



A great many people want long, heavy hair, but how to get it, that is what puzzles them. The fact is, the hair needs a little help now and then. The roots require feeding.

When the hair is starved, it stops growing, loses its lustre, falls out, turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-help. It makes the hair grow, stops it from falling, and completely cures dandruff.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## For Almost Forty Years

For almost two score of years we have built nothing but Stoves—Good Stoves.

With the largest stove plant in the world, equipped with all modern appliances that money can buy and brains can devise, employing more skilled hands than any concern in our line, steadily employed and contented mechanics, we ought to build the best stoves and ranges in the world, and do.

The great skill and artistic temperament of our designers, men who stand highest in their particular lines, are evident in every JEWEL STOVE AND RANGE.

A Jewel Stove or range is an ornament to any home.

Further than that, it is intelligently designed to meet all requirements, and does meet them successfully.

Quality—the very highest as to materials, workmanship and design—is guaranteed by the Crowmark, which is cast on every stove and range we make.

It took us almost forty years to build up the reputation which stands back of our trade mark, a reputation which grows wider each recurring season. We propose to maintain it at any cost.

It stands to reason that we, with our immense plant, facilities, and unlimited resources, can build stoves in large numbers cheaper than smaller concerns can in smaller quantities, and with more limited facilities. We buy raw materials from first hands, at the right time, at lowest prices, thereby enabling us to build highest grade ranges and sell them at lowest prices.

We are always aggressive, ready to meet every requirement, never allow our patterns to become out of date, and operate our own pattern shop, assuring exclusive and attractive designs. All of our ranges are "JEWEL" and the well known trade mark, which guarantees quality.

DETROIT STOVE WORKS.

## W. W. Dimond &amp; Co.

LIMITED.  
Sole Agents for Hawaii.

The United States army will be reduced to \$9,600 men, the minimum number allowed by law.

The German coal miners have sent \$1250 to the striking Pennsylvania miners.

Cholera is reported to be spreading rapidly in Palestine.

Archbishop Guidi has left Rome for the Philippines.

Another eruption of Soufriere has been reported.

The Tennessee coal strike has been settled.

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NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to diminish secretion of the mucus, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off, the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Henshaw, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



# NOT HELD FOR FIRE

## De Bolt's Decision In Stockyard Case.

Judge De Bolt rendered a written opinion yesterday overruling the demurrer in the case of M. L. Smith vs. Honolulu Stockyards Co., and holding that plaintiff could not be held responsible for the destruction of the defendant's building by fire.

The building occupied by the Honolulu Stockyards Co., on King street was constructed by M. L. Smith, the contract price being \$18,800 and the structure to be completed by August 30th. Under the contract Smith was to receive the sixth payment of \$2,500 upon the acceptance of the structure, and the last payment of \$3,800 was not to be made until thirty-five days thereafter. The building, however, was completed before the time called for in the contract and was accepted by the Honolulu Stockyards Co., on July 8th. Thereafter the structure caught fire and was destroyed.

Judge De Bolt in his opinion says: "The demurrer goes to the point that inasmuch as the plaintiff agreed to erect and complete the building by August 21st, and because he did not, therefore, he cannot recover. There can be no question but that the general rule of law is as stated by counsel and contended for on behalf of the defendant. But this general rule, like all other general rules, has its exceptions, which are founded upon the indispensable principles of common sense and of justice, and which are as well established and binding as the rule itself."

After quoting numerous authorities in support of this contention Judge De Bolt concludes: "I hold the complaint to be sufficient in law and accordingly overrule the demurrer, granting defendant leave to answer within such time as may be fixed upon application."

### THE AUSTIN CASE GOES OVER.

The Austin mandamus case set for hearing yesterday morning before Judge Gear was continued for one week at the request of C. W. Ashford for the petitioner. A. S. Humphreys appeared in court just as this motion had been granted and was placed on record as attorney for Austin also. The return of the defendants was also filed yesterday, there being an admission of the facts connected with Austin's objection. Then the answer says:

"Respondents allege that on the 25th day of September, 1902, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, suspended the said petitioner Herbert C. Austin from the office of Auditor of said Territory for good and sufficient cause, and statutory cause, to his satisfaction shown and proved, and to him confessed by the said Austin.

"That the said Governor then and there notified the said petitioner, in writing, of such suspension and of the reasons therefor, and of the charges whereon said Governor had acted.

"That thereafter and on the 25th day of September, 1902, the said Governor notified the said petitioner Herbert C. Austin to show cause, if any he had, why such suspension should not be continued in force until his official conduct as Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii could be submitted to and acted upon by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii; and appointed as the time and place for said hearing the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Executive Chamber.

"That, pursuant to the notification last referred to, said petitioner appeared before the said Governor at the time and place set, and thereupon said Governor offered to produce before said petitioner the witnesses to the facts in the charges hereinbefore referred to, and to introduce the testimony in support thereof; that the said petitioner declined and refused to be present upon the examination of such witnesses and declined and refused to hear such testimony, and then and there declined to show any cause why the said suspension should not remain in force; and claimed that he was not, and, under the law, could not be, legally suspended from said office.

"That the said petitioner Herbert C. Austin declined and refused to comply with the order of said Governor made on the 25th day of September, 1902, suspending said petitioner as aforesaid; and declined and refused to vacate the rooms set apart for the use of the auditing department of said Territory, and persisted in retaining the office and functions thereof from which he had been suspended; and thereupon, on the 27th day of September, 1902, said Governor ordered and directed the respondent Edmund P. Dole, as Attorney General of said Territory, to sue that the order of suspension was duly executed; and in that behalf the respondent Edmund P. Dole, as Attorney General and Ex-officio head of the Police Department of said Territory, instructed the respondent Arthur M. Brown, as High Sheriff, to station a police officer at the door of the office of the Auditor to prevent said petitioner Herbert C. Austin from retaining and exercising the functions of the office from which he had been so suspended; and the said respondent Arthur M. Brown, as High Sheriff, obeyed said instructions and stationed a police officer for the purpose aforesaid; that the respondent Henry C. Meyers, by direction of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, upon the suspension of the petitioner Herbert C. Austin assumed and has continued to perform all the duties and functions of the said office.

"That said respondents in all of their acts and doings in the premises have been subject to and have obeyed the orders of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."



## COMMERCIAL

Interest during the week just passed, in financial circles, has been divided between the merger plan of the firm of Brewer & Company, as affecting four plantations which the company controls, and the status of Kona Sugar Company. The latter is now in the hands of a committee which will attend to the process of winding up its affairs, and the other is fairly launched.

The Kona company's business is to be sold out by a Third Circuit Court order, if the petition provided for by the meeting of the stockholders finds favor in the eyes of Judge Edging. This decision was reached by the directors when they discovered that the operation of the estate under Receiver Scott bade fair to leave the plantation in a worse shape than it is now, owing to lack of labor and incapacity of the mill to handle the crop fast enough to prevent deterioration. No one will discuss the future of the property, one of the leading bondholders saying that he had formed no opinion as the matter had not been brought officially to his notice.

There has been little discussion during the week over the Brewer merger plan, which has taken into consideration all the features of the case, and it is safe to say that there are holders of shares of some of the plantations named who have not acquainted themselves thoroughly with the proposition. There has been some stock turned in for transfer, and according to the belief of many men who looked over the situation there will be much more. The holders of Onomea are said to be the most attracted by the plan, with Honoumuli, in fact one of the purchases of the latter stock during the week was for the purpose of securing the advantage which the buyer thinks lies in the change of shares. On the other hand the holders of Hawaiian Agricultural and Walluku are less favorable to the plan. On every hand however there is commendation of the move on the part of Brewer & Company, since with the holdings of the firm in the four plantations, they are making a security which is better, year for year, than the individual stocks, while not in any way abandoning entire control of the plantations.

The market during the week past has been marked by the absence of sellers. There is a strong demand for good stocks but the market is not in shape that those who have watched the movements of the times are willing to bring out shares. Most of the sales were made under pressure as the time for the payment of taxes is here, and there is a general movement looking to the hoarding of money against that event. The banks have been holding back loans for some time in anticipation of greater demands, and they feel that they are now in fair shape to meet the calls of their regular patrons, and at the same time attend to the business of the city.

Most of the shares transferred during the week were of Ewa. The largest block was of 328 shares which was sold at the old price of \$22, but in addition there were sales of 150 shares, at an advance of a half point, the price, \$22.50, being the closing one of the week. Waiulua followed Ewa in advancing, there being sales of sixty-five shares at \$25.50, which is \$2.50 above the last price chalked up for this plantation. Olua also took the upward turn and the prices were made \$5 and \$9, which is a fractional betterment on both the assessable and paid stock.

Honoumuli was twice transferred, and each time the blocks were small. Only nineteen shares were transferred and these were at par. This is a drop since the last sale which was some time ago, but indicates firmness as the shares were offered privately for less. Ooakala was down to \$7 1/2, which represents a small decline, due to lack of demand for this stock rather than to any outside influence.

There is a healthier feeling in the market owing to the fact that the sugar market abroad seems to have an upward tendency. The fact that there was an advance of a penny and a half in beets in one day, seems to indicate that there is a turning point very soon. The words of J. F. Harkfield, in the Advertiser, have caused some comment on the street, as it is the feeling that his view of the market is the one which should be taken by the people here. Many persons consider that the market is strengthened simply by his views freely expressed.

### REAL ESTATE.

There is a small demand for houses for rent, which cannot be met, owing to the fact that the empty tenements are too small for the at present average would be renter. One firm has a number of small houses but is hunting for a larger house for a customer. Prices having become a little easier there seems little doubt but that the market will be brisk for some time.

The transfers of the week have all been small. The lots sold by the dealers have been in the outside districts and they have been on the installment plan. There is a deal of small building, principally in the Kalihi and Nuuanu districts, and as these residences are being put up by the men who will occupy them, there is a better state of affairs represented by the movement. Chinatown buildings recently burned have been almost all replaced and business is moving into them rapidly as possible.

Among the new residences contracted for in the week past, is that of Clarence Cooke, which will be rushed along as rapidly as possible. This house will stand at the head of Pihoko street and will be an ornament to the locality.

The first house in the Boardman addition is nearing completion, the lot occupied being that at the corner of Kapiolani and Lunaliio. The architects report some little inquiry for their services, but nothing large under immediate contemplation.

### THE HOLT CASE AGAIN.

An answer was filed yesterday to the petition of The Hawaiian Trust Co. for permission to intervene in the Holt will case as trustee for George A. Aldrich. The Holts answer that the petitioner has no interest in the suit, for the reason that Aldrich was declared non compos mentis in Alameda, California, and consequently had no power to convey his interest in the Holt estate to the petitioner.

### BROWN MUST COME BACK.

C. A. Brown, who went to San Francisco in the Sonoma last Tuesday thinking that his interests in the II Estate were safe may wish he was in Honolulu again. Prior to his departure the attorneys on both sides stipulated that Brown might leave the Territory and should be given sixty days before the case of Brown vs. A. W. Carter et al. should be called up, and before any action should be taken by defendants. Yesterday the following notice was filed in court:

"Notice is hereby given you that any consent to the departure of C. A. Brown from the Territory of Hawaii and the appointment of J. A. Magoon in his place as Treasurer and Manager at the place to be given by Robertson and Wilder, acting as attorneys for the defendants in the above entitled suit, by stipulation herein dated, October 29, 1902, or otherwise is hereby forthwith cancelled, revoked, annulled and withdrawn.

### "ROBERTSON & WILDER."

"Attorneys for defendants." The defendants may now seek to enforce the by-law adopted two weeks ago by which it was provided for the filling of the place of the manager of the estate in the event of his absence from the territory. Magoon is acting in Brown's place and trouble is expected.

### COURT NOTES.

M. T. Simonon as referee reported yesterday on the evidence taken in the case of McChesney vs. Paris. He made no finding of fact in the case.

C. J. Falk has asked to be appointed guardian of Susan Branch, an alleged insane person.

An answer has been filed in the case of H. C. Eason vs. Herbert McBride by A. M. Brown garnish, in which A. M. Brown denies any property of defendant in his possession.

## TO GROW VANILLA

### E.H. Edwards From Fiji With Cuttings.

Edward H. Edwards, of South Kona, was one of the passengers who arrived in Honolulu on the Mowere on Saturday. Mr. Edwards returned from Fiji where he has been securing cuttings of vanilla vines which he will use on his vanilla plantation at Napoosoo.

This vanilla planter is an Englishman who has had considerable experience on that sort of plantations, having been engaged for some time in the Seychelles Islands, growing the valuable vanilla beans. He came to Hawaii less than two years ago and took up land at Napoosoo but had been unfortunate in securing the cuttings for establishing his work and so decided to personally visit Fiji, do his own selection, superintend the packing and preparations for transit himself.

The plants secured by Mr. Edwards on this trip to Fiji are a fine lot. He packed about a hundred cases which contain some twelve thousand plants. On arrival in Honolulu Saturday he was disappointed with the way the cases had been treated in transit and by the stevedores and he says that a percentage of the plants died in transit but that those that are left are in such a healthy condition and of large enough quantity to put his plantation on a substantial basis.

Vanilla bean growing is a profitable undertaking when the planter labors under favorable conditions as there is always a steady market for the product.

Mr. Edwards took up land at Napoosoo and has cleared twenty-five acres of it and on this ground he will immediately plant the shipment of cuttings brought from Fiji on the "all-red" steamer.

As the present outlook is that his trip to Fiji has been a success as far as securing cuttings for a firm start are concerned Mr. Edwards says he knows no reasons why vanilla cultivation should not be a complete success here. During late years the cultivation of vanilla in many places in which it was not formerly attempted has been undertaken and with considerable success. More of the product has been placed on the market each year but this has not cheapened its price to any extent. The beans are worth anywhere from \$2 to \$20 per pound and as beans hitherto grown in small quantities here have been graded as of very high quality vanilla plantations on a large scale should be successful in Hawaii.

During the month of March, of this year, the supply of vanilla placed on the world's markets was the heaviest on record. There was a big demand for the goods and the whole supply of about 2,800 tons was sold. Vanilla pods are classified in the market according to their length, color, and plumpness, the longest ones bringing the best price. Tahiti grows large quantities of vanilla beans and always finds a good market for them in England and France. The Seychelles have also produced large quantities of the article and only recently German corporations have commenced their cultivation in German Samoa, and reports from the latter point say that the outlook for the future of the industry there is very promising.

At present vanilla is only grown in a scattered manner in these islands. Mr. Allan Herbert, of Kalihi, has a few vines but these are kept mostly for ornament, although he secured as many as a hundred and three pods from one vine, showing that the beans grow well in this climate and under conditions of cultivation which exist here.

## HEARKEN YE!

To the Voice of Honolulu People.

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidney ills can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

Writing under date of January 10th, 1899 Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, droopiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE ELUSIVE PIGSKIN is the source of much sport and the cause of many injuries. Foot-ball players should use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, an antiseptic liniment, especially valuable for sprains and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

## ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENSSEN LTD., Cape Town.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DOFTIC .....	OCT. 29	GAELIC .....	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU .....	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU .....	NOV. 8
KOPEA .....	NOV. 14	CHINA .....	NOV. 15
SARLIS .....	NOV. 22	DORIC .....	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU .....	DEC. 2	NIIPPON MARU .....	DEC. 5
CHINA .....	DEC. 10	PERU .....	DEC. 15
DORIC .....	DEC. 18	GOETIC .....	DEC. 19
NIIPPON MARU .....	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU .....	DEC. 27
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For further information apply to

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

## Have You Heard About the Ducks?

Well, there are a lot of them here this year and shooting is going to be good. To be able to get the most out of their visit you should have one of our fine new

## L. C. Smith Hammerless Ejector Shot Guns

A fine assortment of these guns just received; also a big shipment of CARTRIDGES, all loads. Everything that a shooter needs at

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd. CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

## DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, 23 Great Russell St., J. T. Davenport, London, W. C.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, Oct. 24th.  
 Steamer, Ke Au Hou from Anahola, Kilauea, Waialeale, Hanalei and Kailihualai at 1:07 a. m.  
 Steamer, Kaula from Makaweli, Waimea and Koloa at 4:40 p. m.  
 U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, at 5 p. m. from Honolulu.

Saturday, Oct. 25.  
 S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria and Vancouver at 11:15 a. m.  
 Steamer, Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports at 12:30 p. m.  
 S. S. Milwaukee, Hemming, from Suva, Brisbane and Sydney at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Norea from Honolulu at 10:50 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 26.  
 Gas. schr. Eclipse from Hawaii and Maui ports at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Maui from Maui ports at 2:26 a. m.  
 Steamer, W. G. Hall from Kailihualai at 2:26 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 27th.  
 Am. schr. Salano, Rosch, 34 days from Newcastle at 8 a. m.  
 Schr. Ka Mo from Paauilo, Waipio and Waialeale at 3 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, Oct. 24th.  
 Schr. Kawailani for Kailihualai at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Waialeale for Kilauea at 4 p. m.  
 U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, at 3:20 a. m.

Saturday, Oct. 25.  
 Steamer, Kaula for Punaluu and Honolulu at noon.  
 S. S. Moana, Carey, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney at 5 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 26.  
 S. S. Milwaukee, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver at 6 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 27th.  
 Steamer, Ke Au Hou for Anahola, Kilauea, Waialeale, Hanalei and Kailihualai at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer, Lehua for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.

Steamer, Nihau for Hanalei, Ahukini, Koloa and Makaweli at 5 p. m.

## SAILING TODAY.

Steamer, J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kilauea ports at 7 a. m.  
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Steamer, Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.  
 Steamer, Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kailihualai, at 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per steamer, Maui from Maui ports, Oct. 24th.—Mrs. W. Hakuole, A. Siebert, J. B. Jermain, Peka Kealakekani, J. J. Sullivan, D. Conway, E. M. Brown, J. P. Cooke, K. Iwakami, R. W. Wilcox.

Per steamer, Lehua, Oct. 25, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports.—H. Kaili, Hugh Robertson, F. H. Foster, J. R. Burrows and wife, Mate Schultz, Mrs. Takemura and 6 deck.

Per steamer, W. G. Hall, Oct. 26, from Kailihualai.—Mrs. M. Faria, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. E. Cook, Miss H. Williams, Anderson, W. Williamson, J. A. Bergstrom, Mrs. G. W. R. King, A. Mackillop, Max Lorenz, E. R. Keyworth, S. F. Thomas, J. Coulson, Mrs. J. Morse, Miss A. Morse, M. Morse, Mrs. Hamano, Ah Chee, G. W. R. King, C. Gay, Jas. Morse.

Per S. S. Moana, Oct. 25th, from Victoria and Vancouver.—W. L. Matthews and wife, E. Oiding and wife, Thomas Kay and wife, Oscar Sellers, A. F. Ewart, J. M. Lydgate, Miss Kay, Mrs. Renwick, Mrs. E. B. Ollivers, Mrs. M. E. Gauzel, Mrs. J. Chilton and two daughters, Mrs. Knight and daughter, Misses Shand and Hill, John Hill, J. McIntosh, Wm. Rehner, August Kosh, John Casey.

Per S. S. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, October 25.—Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Princess Kalaniana'ole, Judge A. Mahaulu, Mrs. Cockett, Miss Jones, Mrs. Muelo Laanui, George J. Andrews, F. B. McStocker, H. C. Ross, W. E. Skinner, C. Yakman, P. Paronzie, H. L. Herbert, Martin Lee, A. C. Palfrey, H. Mortenson, R. Smith, Mrs. A. Mason, George Wilson, A. McBryde, Sam Wo Kee, Chu Go, Miss E. H. Colburn, Miss L. Hart, A. W. Dow and wife, J. L. Fleming, A. Dutro, wife and child, A. Dunn and wife, F. H. Hayseiden, Jr., Lam Quan, Lum Yock, Lam Tack Chong, C. Kaiser, F. A. Potter, Dr. W. D. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dunn.

## HILO SHIPPING.

## Arrived.

Per S. S. Enterprise, Oct. 29, from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McStocker and son, W. H. Lambert, Mrs. S. C. Shaw, Miss Dottie Shaw, J. J. Sullivan, J. K. Dillon and son, George S. McKenzie, Miss Marley Buckley, A. Lindsay, Jr., J. A. Scott, Miss Potter, Mrs. A. B. Bianco, Mrs. H. Wicks and children.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
 Amy Turner, Am. bk., Warland, San Francisco, Oct. 5.  
 Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.  
 Eudora, Br. bk., Dickinson, Newcastle, Oct. 20.  
 Gantebek Rock, Br. sp., Laurie, Iquique, Oct. 15.  
 S. G. Wilder, Am. bknt., Jackson, San Francisco, Oct. 6.  
 Stryd, Russ. bk., Halstraem, Newcastle, Oct. 10.  
 S. T. Alexander, Am. schr., Johnson, Newcastle, Oct. 11.  
 St. James, Am. sp., Tapley, Savannah, Oct. 15.  
 W. H. Smith, Am. sp., Ellis, Newcastle, Oct. 14.  
 Wallace, It. sp., De Martino, Calao, Oct. 15.  
 Werra, G. bk., Gerdes, Bremerhaven, Oct. 15.  
 Malano, Am. schr., Rosch, Newcastle, Oct. 27.

## REPAIRS COST \$16,000 HERE

According to the survey made of the damaged Norwegian bark Andromeda, it will cost the owners of the vessel about \$16,000 to have her repaired in this port. Repairs sufficient to enable the vessel to reach San Francisco, and there be entirely refitted, can be made for about \$5,000 these estimates have been forwarded to her owners in Norway, and the vessel now lies moored in The Row, awaiting directions from them.

The work of the surveyors who made the estimates was interesting. In the first place, they had to get every possible measurement of the vessel, and from these figure out all dimensions and quantities of things required. The length of every rope, bolt, thickness of ropes, length of spars, masts, etc.—all these things had to be learned, and then the cost of each article in detail has to be set forth. Not only must the cost of supplying the articles be set down for Honolulu, but also for the coast. A vessel can be repaired cheaper on the Coast than in Honolulu, and the work can be done there cheaper and in much cheaper time.

The hull of the Andromeda is an English iron hull and, although already forty years old, it is good for thirty years longer service. Had the hull been of American iron make it would have been good for a hundred years' service, if properly cleaned and cared for, as ship owners the world over now declare that Uncle Sam's iron vessels are far superior to those built by British ship builders.

The repairing of the Andromeda by her owners depends in large measure on the demand for iron sailing ships in Norway at the present time. If iron vessels are cheap there, it is not improbable that the hull of the vessel will be sold here, and if the owners wish to replace her they can buy a new iron vessel cheap enough so it would be more advantageous to sell the Andromeda here.

The Andromeda will probably remain in Honolulu for some time, as it will require nearly three months' time for the Norwegian owners to receive all the information desired from Honolulu, act upon it, and send directions as to the vessel's disposal to the captain here.

## SAILORS TALK OF MURDER TRIAL

The sailors of the schooner Fred J. Woods, who were held here as witnesses in the trial of the Japanese murderer of Captain Jacobsen, say that the law which requires that sailor witnesses shall be held in Oahu prison and paid one dollar a day during their detention is a good one. They are all free now, each one having been paid the sum of \$51.

"Why, bust me," said one, "this is a snap. They get us here. We get paid off the ship. They put us in Oahu prison, no work and no pay, and all the oldest salt requires to eat—and then they pay us a dollar a day. If I could get back to the Sound and find another trouble coming to Honolulu on which trouble would break out I'd do it as quick as a steamer could carry me. We got well paid and we have not worn our clothes out. I call it ahead of the game."

But the sailors' release and the talk among many sailors on the waterfront since the trial has brought a number of strong opinions about the employment of Japs as cooks or cabin boys and the sailors point to the fact that Tanbara's testimony showed that the cook would have been willing to take the life of the skipper because of such a small matter as a difference of \$3 a month in wages.

A group of sailors were discussing the matter when an English cook broke in on the scene. "I wish," he said, "that all the Japs would treat their captains the same way and then the other skippers would learn a lesson. American ships trade under the American flag. They get certain advantages by reason of that flag. Now, strike me blind why don't they have enough regard for that flag to employ Americans as cooks and build up their country and people as much as possible. The American cook beats the Oriental all the way from fo'c'sle to cabin, and especially when a captain has his wife and children aboard the vessel he ought to have good cooking."

Another chimed in with: "You see these Japs cooks are independent. They think they can do anything and that because they are citizens of another country they can escape punishment through their consuls."

But the general opinion of sailors is that under no conditions has a sailor any right to in any way injure the officers who command them and use their brains to navigate the vessel safely from port to port.

## A Curious Coincidence.

Almost a quarter of a century ago the big bark King Philip was driven ashore in a storm at Ocean Beach, near the Cliff House, at San Francisco, and beached far above the waves by an unusually high tide. She had sailed from her last port on Friday, the sailors' hoodoo day, and had been completely wrecked on a Friday. More than twenty-five years later the schooner Reporter, plying between the same ports as the King Philip had been doing, and also engaged in the lumber trade, sailed from her last port on a Friday and was completely wrecked on March 13, not far from where the remains of the King Philip lay on Ocean Beach. For weeks she lay with a broken back in the combing breakers. Then, one night, she mysteriously rose on some mighty swell, and came in and settled precisely within the ribs of the King Philip, bow within bow and stern within stern, as nicely as though men and machinery had placed her there within the wonderful coffin.

Texas is cackling over the discovery of a big egg with a little egg inside of it. That is nothing; had it been a little egg with a big one inside there would have been cause for remark.—The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds Filed for record October 23rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.  
 Hawaii Land Co.—Jno. Neiper. D.  
 H. Puhl and wife—L. Keawepoulo. D.  
 List of Deeds Filed for record October 24th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.  
 P. Kamuro—S. M. Damon. D.  
 P. Kahe—K. Kahe. D.

Oct. 16.—M. P. Mott-Smith et als. to E. A. Mott-Smith, D. pora, kuls. 1128, 1127, 1113, 1708, 1947 and 5790, Nuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$16,285.65.

Oct. 17.—E. K. Paawale to Woodlawn Fruit Co., Ltd., D. 1/2 int. in R. P. 784, kuls. 2654, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

E. Wan Sang and wife to Lee Let, D. lot 7 of R. P. 1985, kuls. 6245, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2400.

T. K. Lalakea to John A. Buck, D. por. Gr. 2367, Wailua, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$2300.

J. Palau and wife to John A. Buck, D. int. in Gr. 2367, Wailua, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

See Sung Wai Co., Co. P. D., rice planting, etc., Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu. Capital \$8000.

Koloa Sugar Co. to J. Carvalho, D. por. Ap. 1 of kuls. 2964, Lanuluhan, Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$500.

Territory of Hawaii to D. Kawana-nakoa et al., D. part 1 and 2 Uluhi, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Oct. 18.—K. Kaula and husband to C. W. Booth, D. int. in R. P. 3579, kuls. 5240 and 5264, Waikiki-uka, int. in R. P. 5092, kuls. 1980, Waikiki-uka, int. in kuls. 1780, Waikiki-uka, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

W. C. Achi and wife to Hattie K. Wond, D. lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bk. B, Kailani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

L. C. Ables and wife to E. F. Simpson, D. pc. land Panahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

Est. of C. P. Auld, by admr., to Mrs. E. M. Cushingham, D. R. P. 7612, kuls. 2187, Honomanu Valley, Maui. Consideration \$52.

Kanakaole and wife to S. M. Damon, D. R. P. 244, kuls. 1849B, R. P. 735, kuls. 1494, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Oct. 20.—M. J. de Gouvea to J. M. de Gouvea, Sr., D. pc. land Pitman St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

J. M. de Gouvea, Jr., and wife to J. M. de Gouvea, Sr., D. 2 pcs. land Pleasant St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

A. Kuaiwa (w) to Linaiwai Society of Makapuu, D. pc. land Nuuli, N. Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$90.

J. K. Peterson and wife to B. L. Jones, et al., D. lots 261 and 278 Olua Reservation, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$2000.

## Rescue Work at Sea.

Passengers of the Hamburg-American steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived at New York on October 3 from Hamburg, had a practical illustration of life-saving at sea. The vessel was in mid-ocean, speeding along at a 19-knot gait, when the sudden, electrifying alarm of "Man overboard!" was heard. A half minute later the great liner was quivering to the impulse of her backing engines, while active seamen were swinging her after starboard lifeboat overboard.

The boat splashed into the water the moment headway was checked. Pulling swiftly to where a hat and thrashing arms showed above the water, the half-strangled swimmer was gotten on board. Twelve minutes later the vessel was steaming full speed ahead—record time for a rescue.

## Mail From Coast Today.

The O. and O. Liner Coptic is expected to arrive sometime after noon today with five days' news from San Francisco. The schooner may bring advices of the sailing date of the battleship Oregon from San Francisco for the Asiatic station, via Honolulu.

## Coal Vessels Arrive.

The American schooner Solene arrived from Newcastle on Monday morning, having a cargo of 1,725 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. The schooner took fifty-four days to make the passage.

BABY'S COUGH MUST NEVER LINGER.—Nothing is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough, and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
**NEW YORK LINE**  
 Bark "NUUANU"  
 Sailing from  
**NEW YORK TO HONOLULU**  
 About Dec. 15  
 For freight rates apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.**  
 27 Kilby St., Boston  
 or **C. BREWER & CO.,**  
 LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that an error having occurred in the Election Proclamation designating the Honoumahu Court House as the polling place for the Sixth Precinct, First District, Island of Hawaii, it is hereby designated that the Honoumahu school-

house be and the same is hereby designated as a polling place for said precinct.

HENRY E. COOPER,  
 Secretary of the Territory.  
 Capitol, Honolulu, October 27th, 1902.  
 4430

## EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following named persons have been commissioned Inspectors of Election:

FIRST DISTRICT, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

## MAIL.

## First Precinct:

H. E. Wilson, Esq.,  
 J. N. Kamoku, Esq.,  
 Dr. J. Holland.

## Second Precinct:

W. H. McQuaid, Esq.,  
 W. B. Naillma, Jr.,  
 J. W. Koakulana, Esq.

## Third Precinct:

W. H. Little, Esq.,  
 Robert Andrews, Esq.,  
 David Spalding, Esq.

## Fourth Precinct:

Wm. Vannatta, Esq.,  
 Geo. Kaihenul, Esq.,  
 J. T. Stacker, Esq.

## Fifth Precinct:

J. T. Moir, Esq.,  
 J. M. Kaubi, Esq.,  
 Simeona Paalulu, Esq.

## Sixth Precinct:

J. B. Oliveira, Esq.,  
 H. K. Unea, Esq.,  
 Wm. Hay, Esq.

## Seventh Precinct:

E. W. Barnard, Esq.,  
 C. H. Swain, Esq.,  
 J. K. Makuakane, Esq.

## Eighth Precinct:

Albert Horner, Esq.,  
 S. W. Kauwhipaula, Esq.,  
 Wm. Green, Esq.

## Ninth Precinct:

Chas. Fox, Esq.,  
 John Al, Esq.,  
 Geo. F. Hall, Esq.

## Tenth Precinct:

Wm. Horner, Esq.,  
 Jas. Kuuwelu, Esq.,  
 J. G. Jones, Esq.

## SECOND DISTRICT, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

## MAIL.

First Precinct:  
 John Ellinger, Esq.,  
 H. McCullom, Esq.,  
 Stephen Umanama, Esq.

## Second Precinct:

C. M. White, Esq.,  
 W. C. Wilder, Esq.,  
 P. L. Weaver, Esq.

## Third Precinct:

F. McIntyre, Esq.,  
 Albert Waterhouse, Esq.,  
 J. P. Kahahawai.

## Fourth Precinct:

W. C. King, Esq.,  
 T. C. Polikapa, Esq.,  
 J. R. Hall, Esq.

## Fifth Precinct:

A. F. Cooke, Esq.,  
 E. K. Liliakani, Esq.,  
 J. Mahoney, Esq.

## Sixth Precinct:

O. Swain, Esq.,  
 C. L. Beal, Esq.,  
 John Mahuka, Esq.

## Seventh Precinct:

G. C. Chalmers, Esq.,  
 John Kekuku, Esq.,  
 A. Irvine, Esq.

## Eighth Precinct:

Will E. Fisher, Esq.,  
 Fred Turill, Esq.,  
 Geo. E. Smiths, Esq.

## Ninth Precinct:

Robert L. Wilhelm, Esq.,  
 David K. Wallehua, Esq.,  
 F. C. Eaton, Esq.

## Tenth Precinct:

W. P. Fennell, Esq.,  
 E. Ikaaka, Esq.,  
 J. K. Hoopli, Esq.

## THIRD DISTRICT, ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI, LANAI AND KAHOLAWE.

First Precinct:  
 Wm. Notley, Esq.,  
 W. Clark, Esq.,  
 C. H. Brewster, Esq.

## Second Precinct:

J. H. Mahoe, Esq.,  
 D. McCriston, Esq.,  
 John Kamai, Esq.

## Third Precinct:

Henry Dickenson, Esq.,  
 C. V. Dudoit, Esq.,  
 A. Makekau, Esq.

## Fourth Precinct:

Geo. Kaubi, Esq.,  
 D. Kapaku, Esq.,  
 L. K. Kalama, Esq.

## Fifth Precinct:

S. Kahohalahala, Esq.,  
 M. Kealaka, Esq.,  
 Keoni Nakihel, Esq.

## Sixth Precinct:

Dr. R. W. Boote,  
 Moses Kaunimahu, Esq.,  
 James L. Coke, Esq.

## Seventh Precinct:

D. Quill, Esq.,  
 A. C. Kaueholo, Esq.,  
 J. J. Walsh, Esq.

## Eighth Precinct:

G. C. Hofgaard, Esq.,  
 Sam Kuula, Esq.,  
 Sam Pualoa, Esq.

## Ninth Precinct:

Geo. Forsyth, Esq.,  
 E. H. Kekapa, Esq.,  
 Noa Kamakau, Esq.

## Tenth Precinct:

W. F. Mossman, Esq.,  
 J. E. Kekipi, Esq.,  
 Henry Long, Esq.

## Eleventh Precinct:

J. R. Myers, Esq.,  
 J. Vincent, Esq.,  
 D. Opunui, Esq.

## Twelfth Precinct:

Chas. Haul, Esq.,  
 D. W. Napthaa, Esq.,  
 G. W. Kawahamae, Esq.

## Shun Mineral Medicines

THE use of minerals is unnatural. No animal in its natural state, turns to minerals when stricken by sickness, but to the green herb, the healing leaf, the tonic bark, and the medicinal root. Mineral medicines stimulate for a time but never cure. To eradicate disease you must reach the root of the trouble and this can only be done by vegetable preparations.

## KICKAPOO SAGWA

## A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC

is the most potent and valuable of all remedies, being the product of centuries of experience and experiment. It eradicates diseases by going to the root of the trouble. It makes the stomach sound, regulates the liver, strengthens the weak heart, cleanses the clogged system and enables the kidneys and bowels to perform their proper functions. "I was a great sufferer from a disordered liver, which was accompanied with various stomach troubles and most severe sick headaches. I took Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and it cured me. I cannot say enough in its praise."—Mrs. Carrie B. Newell, Vernon, Minn. The Kickapoo Remedies are guaranteed to do as claimed or money refunded. Sold by all druggists.

Thirteenth Precinct:  
 F. Wittrock, Esq.,  
 G. W. Kauhane, Esq.,  
 B. K. Kaiwalea, Esq.  
 Fourteenth Precinct:  
 J. K. Pimamu, Esq.,  
 P. M. Kaluna, Esq.,  
 H. W. Kahale, Esq.  
 Fifteenth Precinct:  
 L. R. Crook, Esq.,  
 J. D. Uwekoolani, Esq.,  
 G. K. Kunukau, Esq.

FOURTH DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU.

First Precinct:  
 John Ellinger, Esq.,  
 H. McCullom, Esq.,  
 Stephen Umanama, Esq.

Second Precinct:  
 C. M. White, Esq.,  
 W. C. Wilder, Esq.,  
 P. L. Weaver, Esq.

Third Precinct:  
 F. McIntyre, Esq.,  
 Albert Waterhouse, Esq.,  
 J. P. Kahahawai.

Fourth Precinct:  
 W. C. King, Esq.,  
 T. C. Polikapa, Esq.,  
 J. R. Hall, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:  
 A. F. Cooke, Esq.,  
 E. K. Liliakani, Esq.,  
 J. Mahoney, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:  
 O